FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT REJECTS CHILE'S ANSWER TO PROTEST

PY060044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM)--Argentine Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Enrique Ros tonight delivered to Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes the note which rejects the Chilean answer concerning the incident created by the arrest of Major Barileau and 1st Lieutenant Santos.

The wording of the Argentine note is similar to the statement released by the Foreign Ministry last night through its official spokesman, press and broadcasting director Federico Erhart del Campo in the sense that the Chilean answer does not give satisfaction to Argentina's protest.

The note also explains why the Chilean answer does not satisfy Argentina and agrees with the paragraph which deals with the pope's mediation and the need to avoid anything which might affect it.

Finally, the spokesman of San Martin Palace pointed out that, for the time being, the text of the Argentine note will not be released in keeping with the diplomatic tradition of letting the addressee acquaint himself with the text before releasing it to the press. The note was delivered shortly after 2030.

VATICAN CONTINUES MEDIATION EFFORTS ON BEAGLE

PY051329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Vatican City, 4 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Diplomatic sources said here today that "Argentina today accused Chile of having carried out an open provocation to prevent an agreement on the Beagle Channel border dispute and of upsetting the papal mediation through the arrest of two members of the Argentine Armed Forces."

For the second time in 3 days the chiefs of the Argentine delegation attending the papal mediation, Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo and Guillermo Moncayo, met today with Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative, to reiterate the charges against the Chilean Government over the incident, the sources added.

The Argentine delegates stressed that the Santiago government deliberately arrested the two members of the Argentine Armed Forces and their wives more than 1 week ago and kept them in detention for 4 days before informing the Buenos Aires government.

"With the closure of its border with Chile, the Argentine Government has adopted a prudent measure until there is a clarification of the incident," a spokesman of the delegation from Buenos Aires said.

Moreover, the spokesman denied that troops had been moved toward the border with Chile and he rejected the charges of espionage against the members of the armed forces who were arrested in Chilean territory.

Samore regretted the incident, which once again seems to be placing obstacles in the path of the never-ending mediation process that was started in January 1979 by Pope John Paul II when Argentina and Chile appeared to be on the point of an armed conflagration because of the border dispute.

Vatican sources said that relations between the Argentine and Chilean delegates are colder than ever due to the recent incident. "I can only seek a formula that will make the paths converge to continue with the mediation...but it has now become more difficult," Samore said.

But the papal delegate rejected press speculation about a failure of the pope's mediation in the southern border dispute, although he did acknowledge that the negotiations are currently experiencing a very delicate time.

Pope John Paul, after approximately 2 years of negotiations, submitted a formula on 12 December for the creation of a peace zone in the Beagle Channel region of conflict, but 3 months later Argentina requested clarification of numerous points contained in the formula.

Chile answered the pope on 8 January apparently accepting the proposed formula and it asserted that the pope's word was final for its government.

MOTHERS OF PLAZA DE MAYO DEMONSTRATE, NO INCIDENTS

PY302110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM)--The rally of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo was held without any incidents. The rally lasted 1/2 hour and was headed by Liesbeth den Uyl, wife of the former Dutch prime minister Joop den Uyl, and professor Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner.

The demonstrators came to the Plaza de Mayo exactly at 1530 and all the women had their head covered with headscarfs, mostly white. They began the demonstration in couples holding hands in line and went around the pyramid located in the center of the park.

The group was headed, at the beginning, by the wife of the former Dutch premier, who is a candidate for reelection in the coming elections in that country. Mrs Den Uyl heads the Netherlands association called Solidarity and Support for Argentine Mothers, an activity she began as a coincidence with her husband's announcement to participate in the coming elections.

A few minutes after the demonstration began, Professor Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner and head of the Service for Peace and Justice, joined the demonstrators.

Perez Esquivel reiterated to the many foreign reporters present there his opinion about the missing persons. He said that he came to accompany his brothers.

Esquivel also asked the demonstrators to disband by 1600 after singing the national anthem. The demonstrators did not wait for Esquivel to finish what he was saying, because they began disbarding at 1600 after deciding not to sing the national anthem.

In terms of the number of participants, this demonstration was no different from those held every Thursday, although this time there were a lot of onlookers who were moved by their curiosity and the expectations raised by previous announcements that such a demonstration would take place.

Police forces, which were fewer than those noticed at other occasions, did not have to intervene at any time. Only guards of the plaza walked up to the public and demonstrators to ask them not to walk on the grass.

After the demonstration, school children excursions were seen proceeding with their visit to the historic museum in the Cabildo. Teachers who were told that they had better not stay in the plaza continued walking with the children minutes after 1600.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL TO ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY041701 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, will arrive in Buenos Aires on an official visit in mid-May at the invitation of the Argentine Ministry of Trade and Maritime interests. The Soviet official will meet with Argentine officials of the economic sector.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF OILFIELD TAKEOVER

Prado Salmon in Intensive Care

PY051513 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 5 May (TELAM)--The government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza yesterday finally overcame the most serious pitfall it has faced since it came to power when the army was able to retake La Tita oilfield, which had been occupied since Friday night by a subversive group.

Apart from the lack of stability and uncertainty caused by the situation perpetrated by a group headed by Dr Carlos Valverde Barbery, who is a member of the ultrarightist Bolivian Socialist Falange, the recovery of the field after an intense firefight resulted in only one casualty: Col Gary Prado Salmon, who is currently fighting for life.

According to reports from Petrolero Hospital of this city, Prado, who is commander of the 8th Army Division, is currently in the intensive care unit.

Prado to U.S. for Treatment

PY052324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that the shots which 8th Army Division Commander, Col Gary Prado Salmon received yesterday, perforated both lungs and injured the spine. It has been reported that the U.S. Embassy has supplied a hospital plane in which the wounded officer could be taken to Houston, Texas, in the near future to receive medical care.

Oil Production Resumed

PY052141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM)--The extraction of gas and petroleum has returned to normal at the Tita field, which had been occupied for 48 hours by an armed commando group sources of the Occidental Petroleum Co reported in Santa Cruz.

For its part, the Bolivian Government oil deposits has stated that although production was not normal during the occupation, the camp was not brought to total paralysis because operations cannot be stopped by merely pulling a plug. The resumption of operations at the Tita field has been instrumental in dispelling fears that the export of natural gas to Argentina might be impaired.

The Tita field yields 27 percent of the gas Bolivia sells to Argentina. The Tita field, which belongs to the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Co, also produces petroleum condensate. From March to this date it has produced 43,002 barrels, that is, an average of 1,387 barrels daily, which is equivalent to 10 percent of the current national production of petroleum condensate.

Air Force Commander on Unity

PY060202 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] On leaving Government House after meeting with President Garcia Meza, the air force commander, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, today made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin Bernal recording] Well, the situation is normal in the country. There is complete unity within the air force, there is also unity within the armed forces. All activities are being normally carried out in the country since that irrational, abnormal action carried out at the Tita field was already overcome. Thus it has been demonstrated once again that the armed forces are alert to any situation that might take place in the country, that at no time will the armed forces tolerate outbreaks of actions which might disrupt normal activities in the country. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ON M-19 INCURSIONS, OILFIELD TAKEOVER

PY060332 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] A group of the ultraleftist self-styled M-19 organization has entered the country to kill the military junta members and other prominent Bolivian military officials. The disclosure was made by President Garcia Meza himself, adding that operations are being carried out in Santa Cruz to arrest the members of that Colombian guerrilla group.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] We also know that an M-19 group, which is in Santa Cruz, entered the country to kill the members of the military junta, Colonel Rico Toro, General Aguila, Colonel Doria Medina, Gen Lucio Anez, Colonel Gribosky, Colonel (Cordero), and in sum, most military commanders. The M-19 group is following orders from political elements. [end recording]

In a cordial meeting with the press, President Garcia Meza answered several questions regarding the Tita oilfield takeover, noting that those responsible will be tried as terrorists. He made it clear that the armed forces is prepared to suppress every form of terrorism and subversion.

[Begin Garciz Meza recording] The people involved in the Tita affair were taken to La Paz yesterday and will be tried as terrorists and on charges of involvement in drug trafficking. They will thus receive the appropriate legal punishment. They will probably then be sent to jail. What I want to state is that the armed forces are determined to suppress every form of subversion and terrorism, be it from the ultraright or the ultra-left. The armed forces maintain a clear position: They maintain a nationalist position, they are working for the sake of Bolivia, they seek to create conditions for the country' institutionalization. [end recording]

President Garcia Meza said the situation is completely normal, that there are no more subversive actions in the country, and that the Santa Cruz incidents were financed by drug traffickers.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] Naturally, Mr Valverde agreed to become a tool at the service of ambitious politicians because he surreptitiously received money from drug traffickers. Another politician gave him the weapon [words indistinct]. We are still processing the information at hand and we will later disclose more names to the public. [end recording]

The president of the republic clearly stated that Bolivia will continue to fight drug trafficking even if those countries where drugs are consumed decline to cooperate.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] The armed forces want to speak only once. Similarly, the armed forces commander also makes a decision only once, whether rightly or wrongly. I know we will fight the drug traffic until its complete eradication, whether or not we receive the aid and cooperation from those countries where the drugs are being consumed. Bolivia is a free, independent, sovereign country. We have also time and again talked about nonintervention and our right to free determination. [end recording]

Asked whether there was any connection between the attack perpetrated by Carlos Valverde Barbery and the recent clashes between government forces and drug traffickers, the president said:

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] Yes. They are unfortunately closely related. In the actions carried out yesterday our forces clashed with elements of the Mafia and the drug traffic, including Colombians, Ecuadoreans and Argentines who, as you already know--you probably have their names--were killed in a shootout. [end recording]

Valverde Drug Charge

PY052318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 May (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated here today that the rightwing guerrilla group which held the Tita gasfield, near Santa Cruz, for 48 hours, will be tried for subversion by the military courts and for involvement in drug trafficking by the civilian court.

The group, led by the rightwing Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) leader Carlos Valverde, was captured by the army yesterday.

Garcia Meza also said that in order to recognize his government, the United States is demanding the extradition of a well-known drug trafficker. This could be Roberto Suarez, Chamaco Gutierrez or Wildhem Rasuk.

He added that these persons have hidden themselves well. This is why the armed forces have been unable to capture them yet.

PEASANTS AT RALLY DECLARE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY301442 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The peasant workers of the country have declared the president of the republic their highest leader and expressed their rejection of extremist interference and their total moral and material support of the National Reconstruction Government. The resolution was the result of the first national meeting of peasant leaders and base delegations from all peasant organizations of the country. The meeting was held at Cliza, Cochabamba Department. The document which was read also attacked the pseudodemocratic governments of the last 3 years and made them responsible for the proliferation of drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] We charge that the pseudodemocratic governments are alone responsible for and guilty of the proliferation of drug trafficking. After the congress recklessly authorized coca marketing they illegally enriched themselves and poisoned our youth.

We call the attention of the citizens of the nation and the peoples of all the world to the fact that we widely proclaimed human rights are clearly in the hands of the concealed international extremism. We announce that the present national reconstruction process has been and is the constant concern of the Bolivian peasant class which will not permit the lackeys of extremism to destroy the national heritage and the sovereignty and freedom of the Bolivian people by introducing foreign doctrines which have no response among us.

In conclusion, we charge that those really responsible for the economic disaster were the pseudodemocratic governments of the last 3 years which used the funds of the national treasury for political proselytism and other aims which had nothing to do with the service of the interests of the Bolivian people, but rather to further personal and sectarian interests. [end recording]

President Gives Speech

PY301414 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpts] During the closing ceremony, held yesterday in Cochabamba, of the first national peasants meeting, President Luis Garcia Meza gave an emotional speech in which he stressed the importance of unity among the peasants and thanked them for their support of the National Reconstruction Government.

The president maintained that the unity of the peasants is as vital as the unity of the armed forces and both constitute the social-military strength which can guarantee the consolidation of our social and economic independence. He added:

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] The armed forces government is aware of this situation [passage indistinct] to give the national peasant class the social and collective representation which is justified by its being a majority sector which, independent of the minorities which try to manipulate the peasants for exclusively electoral purposes, will give the great political solution of liberation and progress. Therefore, we are not only in favor of the peasant brothers assuming with historic responsibility and full consciousness their essential role in the future of our nation, but we also hope to bring about an intensive agrarian development in order to achieve the political, social and economic progress of the peasant class which will lead to its real and effective incorporation into the active life of the country. [end recording]

The president, who was constantly interrupted by strong applause, then said that the Bolivian people, particularly the peasants, surely know the patriotic aims of the armed forces government, because we who conduct the government owe our position to the immense Bolivian majority and not to those who massed large fortunes at the expense of the sacrifice of the Bolivian people. He added:

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] The National Reconstruction Government has no taste for power or any political ambitions which distort the essence of this genuinely nationalist process of the peasant brothers. [applause] [end recording]

The president concluded by saying that the armed forces have inherited from Gen Rene Barrientos Orguno their great love of the peasants and the poor classes.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] It is an honor for my government to continue that policy of redemption of the mass of the peasants, because it is inspired by them and is for them. We are therefore applying the teachings of our general of the people by talking with our peasant brothers to find out their needs, even at the remotest places where there is a peasant family. We will not cease traveling, although the enemies of Bolivia may continue their laments, saying that we waste our time traveling and forget our task of governing. They ought to know that governing means to reach the places where you are, because the peasants are the real social basis of the nation. [end recording]

He thanked them for having declared him the leader of the peasants and urged them to maintain their unity and work to confront the clever schemes of those displaced from power in order to overcome the difficult times and maintain the historic progress of this historic process.

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY051333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that an Iraqi delegation visited Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya to explain the current situation in the Irani-Iraqi armed conflict. The delegation includes Ambassadors Fa'iq Makki and (Ahmed Yunis) and Minister Plenipotentiary (Abib al-Kahsim), who will meet with President Luis Garcia Meza within the next few days. The Iraqi delegation is making a trip to several countries on the continent to explain the political and military situation in the Middle East, especially in that country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RIO DE JANEIRO BOMBINGS

Unexploded Bombs Found in Car

PY051657 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Two more bombs have been found inside the Puma automobile in which a third explosive device went off the night before last in Rio de Janeiro, killing Sgt Guilherme Pereira do Rosario and seriously wounding Capt Wilson Machado, both of whom are members of the army.

The Globo Television Network broadcast tapes showing the two unexploded bombs inside the car. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese on 5 May 1981, page 8, reports that the Globo Television Network clarified on its 4 May evening broadcast that the bombs previously shown "were teargas bombs normally used by military police riot troops."]

Army Communique on Attack

PY051740 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 May 81 p 2E

[Text of press communique released on 2 May 1981 by Gen Gentil Marcondes Filho, commander of the 1st Army]

[Text] The bomb which exploded in the light and power installation of the Rio Convention Center about 10 minutes after the explosion that destroyed the automobile was triggered by a persecussion or similar device. Initial data gathered on the spot show that reports saying there were other devices inside the sabotaged car are unfounded. The fact that the technical findings have not yet been published should not encourage any hasty conclusions which try to relate the first of explosion with those resulting from it.

No attempts have been made by 1st Army headquarters to remove the injured officer from Miguel Couto Hospital to the Central Army Hospital; he is, in fact, being very well cared for at that municipal hospital. The officers in question were acting in strict fulfillment of normal routine mission ordered by the 1st Army, which is responsible for internal security in its area, missions that have the purpose of surveillance and helping repress, in the best way, the actions of agitators and subversives when necessary. Malevolent interpretations of the event are, therefore, causing deep indignation among 1st army personnel, who are revolted by such a mean attack.

The discrediting of the security organizations which have rendered such valuable services to public tranquility has always been the objective sought by subversive elements or organizations. The military police inquiry ordered by 1st Army headquarters is made in fulfillment of stipulations contained in the military penal law.

CONDITIONS SET FOR PLANNING MINISTER'S USSR TRIP

PY051650 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 May 81 p 1

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Neto's trip to the Soviet Union will depend on the sale of Brazilian manufactured goods to that country. According to Neto, this deal is the basic condition for the implementation of an extensive trade agreement between Brazil and the USSR and the only thing that can justify his traveling to Moscow.

Brazil intends to purchase some capital assets in the Soviet Union, possibly hydroelectric equipment, and it is willing, according to the minister, to sign long term agreements for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials and therefore wishes to include manufactured products in the package.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ANSWER TO ARGENTINE NOTE

PY050322 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0158 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Department, presented at 1800 today, to the Argentine ambassador to Chile, the Foreign Ministry's answer to the Argentine Government's note dated 29 April, regarding the detention of two Argentine Army officers.

The Chilean note reads as follows:

Santiago, Chile, 4 May 1981
To His Excellency
Mr Hugo Mario Miatello
Argentine ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
Mr Ambassador:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the note extended by the Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship to the Chilean ambassador to Buenos Aires, dated 29 April 1981, regarding the detention in Chile of two officers of the Argentine Army: Maj Raul Paulo Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Alberto Santos.

In view of the terms you used in your note to reject the charges for making the arrest, I must tell your excellency that the facts demonstrate that such terms are at variance with reality. In fact, the activities of the Argentine officers in Chilean territory are undoubtedly detrimental to the security of my country as I will proceed to point out.

In the first place, it should be noted that Major Barileau entered Chilean territory 12 times since 3 February 1980, staying here several days each time. Lieutenant Santos entered 14 times. All these entries are duly recorded by Chile's international police. Furthermore, the fact that during these trips these officers contacted large number of persons in our country has been verified.

Since these activities gave rise to suspicions, during their last trip, these officers were subject to close surveillance. So it was determined that during their travelling through Chilean territory, these officers stopped their car on several occasions to take pictures of objectives of a military or strategic nature. This prompted the intelligence services to arrest them and to seize a photographic camera Ashai Pentax they carried, as well as an exposed film inside their camera.

Finally, both Major Barileau and Lieutenant Santos have recognized explicitly and voluntarily, and not being compelled by any kind of pressure, that they had taken the opportunity of their trip to take pictures of military value. In virtue of these declarations which show--prima facie--that a crime has been committed, they have been turned over to the military court which has jurisdiction over this kind of case. Furthermore, on developing the seized roll of film, it has been broadly confirmed that the pictures taken focused on national security objectives such as bridges, dam waterheads, high voltage power towers, power plants and military installations.

Regarding the delay in informing the Argentine Government about the detentions, it was due to the appropriate needs of the investigation, a case which had been procrastinated even more in the case of Chileans detained in Argentina.

The wives of the officers had to be withheld temporarily due to legal procedures which establish that only a judicial authority can authorize their release, since they also were part of the group affected by the criminal behavior. Nevertheless, I can give assurances to your excellency that they have been given the most respectful treatment possible and that there had been concern over their freedom as soon as possible, demonstrated by the fact that the military prosecutor engaged in their case immediately.

Based on the above, your excellency will have to agree that there has been no arbitrary detention and, therefore, my government rejects the protest note of the foreign minister of your country.

Regarding this lamentable episode, I must remind your excellency that my government has shown extremely great prudence in handling the cases of Argentine military personnel involved in acts of espionage in Chile for the sake of understanding and the climate of relaxation which must prevail between the two countries. For instance, in 1978, my government quietly turned over Capt Horacio Fernado Ferrari Fiorito, who was surprised in Fraganti carrying out espionage activities. A similar procedure was followed in 1979 in the case of Capt Simion Jose Perez. Late in 1980, an Argentine military chaplain, who was surprised spying and who confessed his crime, was also turned over without delay.

Entirely different was the treatment given to Chilean officers, Lt Ismael Aranda Pozo and 3d Lt Ricardo Bravo, who were on a sightseeing tour of the southern part of Argentina and who were notifying the Argentine officials of their movements step by step. Nevertheless, they were detained on 24 September 1980, placed under a federal court and received a humiliating treatment which is not in keeping with their military status and rank, since they were kept in a jail for several days and then presented in public handcuffed and wearing jail uniforms.

Despite my government's conviction of the innocence of the officers Aranda and Bravo, it maintained a calm attitude and awaited for the Argentine courts to shed light on the facts. I addressed a note to your excellency on 10 December 1980 requesting the release of these officers and this note has gone unanswered for 4 months.

Furthermore, I believe this is a good opportunity for me to mention the cases of two other groups of Chileans who are undergoing trial in Argentina, trials surrounded by procedural and publicity circumstances which are unjust, regrettable and detrimental to Chilean-Argentine relations. I am referring to the persons charged with espionage in Buenos Aires in late 1978 and who have been held for 2 and 1/2 years without the court proceedings being completed on their cases. This is evidence that substantial evidence against them could not be found.

There is also the case of the four technicians of the Geographic Institute of Chile who were arrested near Condor Lake when they were performing geodetic activities on a border area whose demarcation is still pending in the joint border commission, a fact which did not prevent charges of violating Argentine sovereignty being brought against them.

The actions outlined are certainly not in keeping with the procedures followed by the Chilean officials in the cases of Argentine citizens tried in our country, who had expeditious trials and who were preserved from humiliating treatment.

In view of the above, your excellency will understand that our government cannot but look with surprise at the overreaction on the part of the Argentine officials by ordering the closure of the border between our two countries, the unusual movement of troops and an unusual publicity campaign around the events.

My government deplores these measures which do not contribute to promoting understanding and the climate of relaxation which must prevail in our relations to our mutual benefit and for sound compliance of our commitments. In this respect, the Chilean Government wants to reiterate once again its firm disposition to strictly adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Montevideo agreement of January 1979 and its faith and confidence that the mediation of Pope John Paul II will be marked by success.

I wish to take the opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed] Rene Rojas Galdames, ambassador, minister of foreign relations

M-19'S MARINO AVOIDS CAPTURE, FLEES TO PANAMA

PA052022 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Ivan Marino, second in command of the 19 April Movement, M-19, was able to break through an army siege in Choco Department and fled to Panama with 20 insurgents.

Military sources have said that the column broken up recently in that region of the country [words indistinct] the column that should have gone to the [words indistinct] region to form the western front of the subversive group, separated itself into two groups to prevent the capture of all the members.

The group that had been led by "La Chiqui," killed in combat more than a week ago, was decimated. Thirteen of its members were killed and 10 captured by troops of the 8th Brigade.

According to the same sources, Ivan Marino Ospina broke through the army siege and escaped with 20 companeros. Other members of the group went into the jungle, and the regular troops are searching for them today.

Jose Elmer Marin Marin, who had been leading an advance group, was killed together with another two members of the subversive group during a clash with the police [words indistinct] and there is undeniable evidence that he is dead [words indistinct] military.

TURBAY MEETS EQUATORIAL GUINEA DELEGATION

PA041954 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala met this morning with the vice president and state commissioner of Equatorial Guinea, Florencio Maye Ela, who arrived in Colombia last Saturday. The meeting was held at 1030 in Turbay Ayala's office following the arrival of the illustrious visitor at Narino Palace, where he was granted all honors due his rank.

He was accompanied by a delegation including the secretary of planning and cooperation, (Helvatio Nela Undec), the ambassador [to Spain], Alejandro Evuna Obiang, and the adviser of the Supreme Military Council, Julio (Ndong Elaman).

The first vice president of Equatorial Guinea, Florencio Maye Ela, explained that the purpose of his visit to Colombia and all the other Latin American countries is to establish diplomatic relations, adding that his country has a Spanish culture and was colonized by Spain. The high-ranking official has been in Bogota since Saturday. He also referred to forthcoming exchange programs with our nation and said that our economies are parallel and perhaps we can receive the benefits of a cultural, scientific and technological exchange in the sense that their people could be trained in Colombian universities. Equatorial Guinea needs technicians to prepare an economic policy.

VICE PRESIDENT TIES DRUG MONEY TO TERRORISTS

PY051335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1054 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP)--Javier Alva Orlandini, senator and vice president of the nation, has stated here that the terrorist actions that have been carried out recently in Peru may have been financed by drug traffickers.

Numerous attacks with explosives have been carried out during recent months throughout the country. A high-tension pylon was blown up today south of Lima, which left a cement plant and several neighborhoods without electricity.

Alva, who is also a high-ranking leader of the Popular Action Party--the government party--stated tht drug traffickers are interested in distracting the police in order to carry out their activities unhampered. Indicating that the police are carrying out exhaustive investigations, he added that he is not in a position to deny that some political parties may be participating in this type of action. However, he asserted that he agrees with President Fernando Belaunde Terry that none of the leftist parties that participated in last year's elections are participants in the terrorist actions. The communist party is among this group.

Police spokesmen have indicated that members of Shining Path, an ultraleftist organization, are guilty of various terrorist actions.

SIX 'SHINING PATH' MEMBERS ARRESTED IN AYACUCHO

PA020145 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] Ayacucho, 21 Apr--The security department of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) headquarters in Ayacucho has captured six dangerous terrorists of the "Shining Path" group who will be turned over to the Second Investigative Court on Wednesday.

Lt Gen Eduardo Ipinze Rebatta, PIP superior director who arrived here from Lima, made the announcement today.

The police found 37 dynamite sticks, fuses, detonators, placards and subversive propaganda in the possession of the university and high school students who have been arrested.

The first of these, Gregor Chancasanampa Quispe (22), was surprised on 10 April when he tried to dynamite a PIP van in a private auto repair shop.

The other university student is Salvador Silva Coronado (32). The high school students are Francisca Sosa Urbano (20), Claudio Albites Ochoa (22) and Edgar Sicha Romani (18).

There are also 15 terrorists being pursued by the PIP. Their names were not released.

The accused are charged with being responsible for the attacks on the Ordeayachucho office of the health section of the police forces, the 2 de Mayo bridge, the newspapers PALADIN and PANORAMA, and the homes of Ayacucho mayor Jorge Jauregui Mejia, Aurelio Nieto Cisneros and Manuel Tupahuasco Perez, San Juan Batista district judge.

They are also accused of terrorist actions in the homes of judge Ruben Saenz Ramirez, Benigno Quille Cruz and newsman Nilo Vargas Palomino. They are charged with having participated in the attacks on Comercial Ayacucho Motores, Banco Minero de Peru, Comercial Mauro Mendoza Contreras, the Regional Directorate of Housing and Construction, the General Directorate of Industry and Tourism and the home of Marina Medina Zea.

NEW NAVY COMMANDER INVIDIO INSTALLED AT CEREMONY

Outgoing Commander Interviewed

PY272045 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Tomorrow, in bidding farewell as commander of the navy, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez will refer to the country's institutional process. This was disclosed by Commander Marquez, who added that he would also address his comrades-in-arms. As has been disclosed, Rear Adm Adolfo Invidio will take over as commander of the navy in a ceremony to be held at the Navy School tomorrow afternoon.

Vice Admiral Marquez reiterated his opinion that the future president should be a civilian. In referring to the attributes the citizen who is appointed president should have, he stated:

[Begin recording] [Marquez] No, I do not say that he should be young nor how old he should be; I have come to the conclusion that age is not important. It all depends on the person, and I say this because our president who celebrated his 77th birthday not long ago is perfectly lucid and capable. Therefore, age does not mean anything to me; quite the contrary, I would be rather scared of a very young person without experience, very intuitive, who probably is not serious enough for this job.

[Question] (?What is the general) consensus: Should he be a civilian or a military man?

[Marquez] Look, this will be decided by the members of the Council of the Nation who elect the president, and there have been no talks on the subject so far; we know nothing. Now then, what I stated the other day--that I wish the most capable man to fill this post--is my personal opinion. That I would rather chose a civilian...well I did say this and continue to think more or less the same, but this is a mere question of image, nothing else. Look, there is no inconvenience should he be a military man. It is merely a question of image, because we will (?change) a civil-military government, represented by the president and the commanders, for a government which has only military men and this would mean to change from civil-military to military. It would seem that instead of reducing the influence, we are increasing it. I reiterate that it is merely a question of image and not leadership. [end recording]

New Chief Discusses Goals

PY291147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Apr (AFP)--The new commander in chief of the Uruguayan Navy, Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio, today urged all those who believe that they are ready for the electoral race to meditate and remember in order to overcome useless infighting and thus favor dialogue.

During the ceremony in which he was installed, presided over by President Aparicio Mendez and attended by the commanders of the other two forces and diplomats, Invidio also warned that national problems are not resolved with hackneyed or demagogic phrases or concepts that have a total lack of fundamentals.

The officer maintained that it is necessary to acknowledge errors and successes, both our own and those of others, in order to march in unity. This is because none of our problems are so important that they should keep us confronting one another.

I therefore urge all those who, without making any sincere reflections and without making any substantial modifications to the common objectives, believe that they are ready for the electoral race to meditate.

A new president, named by the Council of the Nation, will be installed in September 1981 and it had been decided to call general elections for 1986.

Invidio also recalled that the armed forces have the noble task of maintaining peace and defending national interests, tasks they have carried out up to the present time and will continue doing so.

Expanding this concept, the vice admiral urged that peace be preserved and order defended so that we Uruguayans, overcoming useless infighting, can institutionalize dialogue instead of institutionalizing conflicts and thus put our heads together in building the best of futures.

He added that to gain peace and defend the fatherland are objectives that have been assumed with responsibility by the members of the armed forces and they rest on the two basic pillars of these actions.

These bases are internal unity, dynamic and without discriminations for the various types of personal sentiments and ideas; and external union, with the people, the identification of their ideals and mandates, because the armed forces serve the people and from the people they receive stimulus and support.

Moreover, Invidio stressed that those people who from abroad intend to alter our sovereign course through the force of pressure will again smash against a haughty people who have never bowed to anyone.

He also stressed that those who continue to be bad Uruguayans who support such foreign actions for narrow calculations of an internal political nature will also receive the scorn of the true sons of this land.

The navy chief also asserted that the Uruguayan people have also discovered the deceit of those who preached falseness and fraud in the November 1980 plebiscite, which had a negative result for the civilian-military government.

To them, he stressed that "if they still have some shame left then they should stop their lies, which did not receive international support, because Uruguay's reality has been imposed gradually."

He rejected personalism in a process that is undefined and whose progress must be sure, without hurrying and without pause.

All Uruguayans desire the handing over to civilians of a country that is progressing, organized and in a condition to face the healthy game of democracy without the phantom of new frustrations, Invidio asserted.

Regarding his new task as commander in chief, he has imposed as an obligation giving stimulus to the development of maritime power, stimulating it at all levels through every possible measure, developing a solid conception of a maritime nation.

The initial stage for achieving the defense of national patrimony began with the recent incorporation of materiel, "but we are aware of the need of having larger units and of undertaking financial solutions for materiel with friendly countries."

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SITUATION IN LEBANON

PY301731 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Uruguay has officially expressed its concern over the armed clashes in Lebanon. This has been done through a Foreign Ministry comminque which stated that these events are being closely followed. The communique also indicated that Uruguayan delegates before the United Nations have been properly instructed to convey this concern and support for peaceful solutions.

GOVERNMENT, OFFICIALS ON GUYANESE BORDER DISPUTE

Foreign Minister Denies Crisis

PA300211 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[News conference held by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco in Caracas; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What issues will you discuss with the Brazilian authorities on your next trip to Brazil?
[Answer] We are going to talk about matters of mutual interest and current international events, particularly those affecting the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

[Question] Regarding the situation between Venezuela and Guyana, what is our country going to tell Brazil? What are our claims?
[Answer] We are not going to discuss our claims with Brazil or any other country. We are going to explain Venezuela's position regarding this matter.

[Question] What about the rumors that Brazil is going to finance the construction of the dam in the territory that Venezuela claims as its own?
[Answer] I have not heard anything to that effect. Venezuela has expressed a formal protest against Guyana's loan request to the World Bank.

[Question] How are the relations between Venezuela and Guyana, considering that we have recalled our ambassador?
[Answer] There is no crisis in our relations just because we have recalled our ambassador. We have done this in a normal and routine way so that we at the Foreign Ministry can review the situation. Relations between Venezueal and Guyana are absolutely normal, despite the positions that each country has over the Venezuelan claim.

[Question] When will our ambassador return to Guyana?
[Answer] As soon as we finish talking over the matters for which we recalled him.

[Question] Doesn't the indefinite withdrawal of the Guyanese ambassador represent to some extent a deterioration of the relations between the two countries?
[Answer] The Foreign Ministry has received no official announcement on the permanent withdrawal of the Guyanese ambassador.

Government Replies to Claims

PA030203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 2 May (EFE)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today issued a document replying to anti-Venezuelan statements made recently in Georgetown, Guyana.

The document notes that when Venezuela recognized the new state (Guyana) "it did so with an express reservation regarding the Essequibo territory."

The document cites certain paragraphs of this recognition: "The territory of Guyana Essequibo over which Venezuela expressly reserves its sovereign rights is bordered on the east by the new state of Guyana, with the Essequibo River as the dividing line."

In addition, the Venezuelan foreign minister noted that in this country there is great willingness to seek an appropriate means of arriving at a satisfactory solution, a "practical settlement" of the conflict.

The Venezuelan Government recalled the Geneva agreement, signed in 1966, before Guyana became an independent nation, in which Venezuela, Great Britain and the authorities of the new state pledged to seek a solution to the border problem.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reiterated that this country's government will not approve an extension of the Port-of-Spain Protocol that expires in June of next year. "At all times," the Foreign Ministry communique adds, "Venezuela has been careful to strictly observe the precepts of that agreement."

The document adds that if the Government of Guyana refuses to negotiate for satisfactory solutions leading to a "practical settlement" of the territorial dispute, "it may be necessary to revise the orientation of the efforts designed to obtain the reparations due to Venezuela."

Additionally, the communique states that if the Guyana Government attempts to disregard the Geneva agreement, it will be trying to evade its international commitments.

The document states that Venezuela notes "with concern certain positions taken by the Guyanese Government or by others with its compliance that appear to be at odds with the objective of finding a peaceful solution to our dispute."

In addition, the Foreign Ministry said that Venezuela is carrying out a diplomatic effort through its foreign service, through visits to other countries and direct contact with top officials of friendly nations in order to clearly establish its position with regard to the claim to the Essequibo region.

Border Attacks Protested

PA060414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuela presented a formal protest to the Guyana Government over an armed attack on one of its border posts on the disputed Essequibo region, a high-ranking government source said today. Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar said that Ambassador Sadio Garavini was instructed to protest this before the Forbes Burnham regime.

Venezuela maintains claims over the Essequibo territory, a 160,000 square km region, nearly 2/3 of Guyana. This region is rich in mineral resources such as petroleum, uranium, diamonds and so forth.

Undenied reports say that on 7 April a Venezuelan national guard post was attacked by gunfire from a Guyanese watch post in an uninhabited part of Essequibo. The report says that there are eight bullet marks to prove it. On the following days, national guard members travelling through Venezuelan territory were fired on from the region in dispute. No casualties were reports, newspaper reports say. On Sunday, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry urged Guyana to solve the territorial dispute within the framework of the Geneva agreement signed in 1966 by the two countries and Great Britain, when this nation granted independence to its former colony of British Guiana.

Referring to the border incidents, Paez Pumar said that bilateral relations "are not at their best, a number of tensions have been created and we are striving to present Venezuela's position internationally.

While continuing to demand that border negotiations develop according to the Geneva agreement, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry replied to Guyanese Government statements and said that it would consider the conflict according to bilateral documents dating from the final years of the 19th century.

Another cause for displeasure for Venezuela was the development of projects, such as a hydroelectric dam, considered by Guyana for the territory in dispute. These would be implemented with the participation of several countries, including Canada, Brazil as well as by the World Bank.

Deputy Foreign Minister Paez Pumar reasserted that he will go to London in June to contact foreign service officials within the framework of a campaign seeking "to inform other countries about the Venezuelan position and the just and ethical bsses of our demands on the Essequibo," he said.

NICARAGUAN COORDINATOR TO TALK WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA041723 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, will arrive in this capital on Wednesday, 6 May, for talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo. This was announced by Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, who said that the member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist front will discuss bilateral and multilateral issues with the Mexican president, including financial, political, military and human settlement topics. The coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta will end his visit to Mexico on 8 May, the Nicaraguan ambassador said in reply to a question asked here in this capital.

Diaz Lacayo also mentioned the economic embargo ordered by the U.S. Government against the revolution. He said it is a political measure stemming from a blockade mentality. However, he said, other doors have opened for Nicaragua in the area of international cooperation.

Diaz Lacayo said that his country's government will ask President Lopez Portillo to demand in international forums the abolition of the embargoes and vetoes employed by the United States and other industrialized nations against certain peoples. Diaz Lacayo, who held a news conference to announce Ortega's upcoming visit to Mexico on 6 to 8 May, said that Nicaragua's purpose in making the request is to spare other underdeveloped countries Nicaragua's experience.

According to the diplomat, Commander Ortega Saavedra will also suggest to the Mexican chief of state that, with the consensus of other Central American nations, he demand at the United Nations and at other forums that a new international monetary system be established and that international relations be fostered by a high level of solidarity, changing their focus from a commercial basis.

Diaz Lacayo added that Nicaragua is interested in establishing the bases of a new type of relations with the United States. He said the U.S. financial embargo against Nicaragua has failed. He noted that other nations such as Bulgaria have donated 10,000 tons of wheat, while other socialist countries have given an additional 20,000 tons. Meanwhile, Canada is considering ways of contributing foodstuffs and Argentina has become a regular supplier of wheat.

The ambassador reiterated Nicaragua's respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. He said that as regards El Salvador, Nicaragua expresses its solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle morally, by supporting it in international forums.

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

FL292328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2353 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX)--China is opposed to any type of foreign intervention because it respects the sovereignty and self-determination of each nation. Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice foreign minister for Latin American affairs, made this statement when interviewed at this capital's airport about events in El Salvador.

Wenjin, who left for home today, went on to say that no nation should interfere in affairs which alter the order of another country, since every nation and government is capable of resolving its own internal problems without intermediaries of any sort.

The Chinese vice foreign minister for Latin American affairs said the aim of his stay in the Mexican capital was to exchange views on international problems, bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

PRESIDENT PRAISES PROMOTION OF NEW CANAL BY JAPAN

PA301349 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Key portion" of speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at ceremony in Panama City Municipal Park to unveil bust of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Although, unfortunately, Ohira is no longer among the living, he managed to establish very strongly and clearly the groundwork for a great growth of ties between Japan and Panama. So despite his death, we have the agreements to develop this friendship. We have the well-established bases which have allowed us, despite the absence of our great friend Ohira, to continue developing ourselves, to go on engaging in the necessary exchanges to benefit the two countries.

His great dream insofar as Panama was concerned, which was also part of the foresight of the Japanese people, who derive it from the leaders who guide them daily, was the topic of the sea-level canal.

He used to note very profoundly that studies should be made to determine if the sea-level canal was viable, because [we have] a great work built in 1914 and great delays in the passage of ships. Today we asked how many ships are at anchor awaiting transit. There are 111 ships massed at the entrances of a canal which can handle, when it is in good operating condition and requires no dredging, 38 a day. The world cannot stop while the major shipbuilders determine what tonnage the ships must have. Today we know the maximum capacity of a ship and we also know that some ships cannot transit the canal. We do not know the speed and tonnage of ships that will use the canal in the future.

Ohira asked all these questions, and this led him to promote the idea that the United States, Panama and Japan should make the necessary arrangements for those studies to be made. As long as we fail to do so we will be wasting time and paving the way for backwardness and not progress.

That is why I feel we Panamanians and Japanese must not let down Prime Minister Ohira's foresight.

We must be aware of his stature, of the profundity of his thinking, and move ahead along the path he helped chart--that of better relations between Japan and the world, between Japan and Latin America and in the entire world.

In the name of the Panamanian people and our government, I would like to thank Shigeko Ohira, his son, his son-in-law and all the Japanese officials and businessmen for having come from such a distant place to help render this heartfelt and sincere homage we are today rendering to a world leader, to a Japanese leader, but above all to a great father, a great husband and an excellent friend of Panama, who will always be remembered by these people and by us. Thank you very much.

ROYO SPEAKS AT MEETING ON CANAL TREATIES

PA050300 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Panama will denounce the U.S. Government violations of the canal treaty before the OAS, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the other international forums.

President Aristides Royo made this announcement this afternoon during an event held at the Presidential Palace to install the Foreign Relations Consultative Council which will outline the government strategy in the face of U.S. violations of the Panama Canal treaty. The meeting, which was going to be held at the Foreign Ministry, was held at the Presidency of the Republic to highlight the problem.

The Foreign Relations Consultative Council is headed by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and was created by decree No 21 of 8 February 1980.

Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and Deputy Canal Administrator Fernando Manfredo spoke at the meeting. They stressed the importance of this council and its installation at these moments when the government of Ronald Reagan and U.S. legislative sectors insist on violating the canal treaties. Upon installing this council, President Royo said:

[Begin recording] After the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the Panamanian people had the feeling that the problems with the United States had been solved. Our voice has been an almost solidary voice, except for yours, but our voice--when I say our voice I mean the voice of the government--has been almost solitary in pointing our verbally and in writing the violations to the canal treaties. We believe that from now on the whole world must know this situation. In allthe international forums we can attend--the OAS, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of the 77 and other forums, we will continue to ask for cooperation and support. Regarding the United States, and within the framework of our bilateral relations, we will continue to insist so that we can get justice. We will continue to fight against the injustices of Law 96-70 and against any kind of injustice that they want to commit against this small nation. When I say small, I am only referring to size and population. However, I want to tell the Panamanians that we are concerned, that this is not an artificial concern, that this is a real and authentic concern, and we want the Panamanians to worry about it just as we are.

Although it is true that the treaty continues to be a good treaty, not the best like the general said--it is not the best treaty, but it continues to be the best we could get and it is good--we do not want these violations which have been committed so far against Panama to continue. We must see to it that the distinguished members of the Panama Canal Commission don't feel alone in their tasks but that they feel that there is a government backing them and on their side whenever necessary, so that they feel that there is a government which is willing to take our petitions and claims to any international forum and the United States. For this reason, I want to declare this session open assuring not only the foreign minister but the deputy canal administrator, the distinguished members of the Canal Commission and the members of the Joint Defense Commission that from now on we will not only continue to be interested but will take a closer look into this matter. I want the people to know each of the problems being experienced by our country regarding the implementation of these treaties.

I want the people to know that there is a clear trend in the opposition of this country to say that the violations occur because the treaties are bad. Why did they sign these treaties? There are violations to the treaties because they signed them. It is worth saying that there are violations because there is a government in the United States that is violating them. Although the treaties have several guarantees, concessions and gains for the Republic of Panama, there are some who are determined to halt them even by going to the extreme of exerting pressure on the U.S. Government so that it violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties, so that Panama does not get what it is supposed to get and so that Panama will not get all the guarantees agreed upon in those treaties. For this reason, we want, as Panamanians, to achieve unity in our concern and activities regarding this issue which only consists of getting--with the force of the law, justice and reason--a large country to comply with what is signed.

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES FORMING IN COUNTRY

Official Reports on Formations

PA042312 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Interview with Rolando Murgas, justice of the Panamanian Electoral Court, by unidentified station reporter; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What can you tell us about the political parties in the process of formation and what is the number of members they have at this moment?

[Answer] Well, there are several political parties in the process of formation. According to the law, a party in the process of organization can have several registration periods. The current one is the third registration period.

At the present time, the parties in the process of formation are the Workers Socialist Party, the PDP, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Agrarian Labor Party. These parties had begun their registration work during previous periods.

The PDP, which last year registered more or less 8,000 followers, continued registrations rather intensely this year and according to the data we had on our books as of 26 April it had 31,477 registered followers throughout the country. Of these, 18,028 are in Panama Province--to cite the places with the largest number of registrations--and 2,158 in Colon Province, which ranks second. With this, the PDP has already exceeded the total of 30,000 set forth in Law No 81 of 1978 on political parties. It continued registrations after 26 April and I understand it registered many more people over the weekend.

The Socialist Workers Party, which has also been in the process of formation this year, has a total of 1,221 persons registered throughout the country, of whom 466 are in Panama Province.

The Independent Liberal Party and the Agrarian Labor Party have made no significant registrations during this 4-month registration period, which expires on 14 June. We are also about to authorize registration of the Popular Action Party, which may begin registration today. We are about to grant authority shortly, if no legal impediment arises, to the People's Nationalist Party, [Partido Popular Nacionalista], and the Panamanist Party applied just last week for registration.

People's Action Party Registers

PA052359 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Resolution 331, which opens the inscription period for the People's Action Party [PAPO], now in the process of organization, was presented to this political organization by the Electoral Tribunal.

Rolando Murgas Torraza, electoral tribunal member, presented the resolution to Carlos Ivan Zuniga, chiarman of the PAPO. The ceremony was also attended by Luis Carlos Noriega, chairman of the electoral tribunal and other PAPO members.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS TO PANAMA--Manfred Orther, new Austrian ambassador to Panama, has presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p C-1 PA] Erdogan Sanalan, new Turkish ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca today. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 6-B PA]

AREA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SUPPORT SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA041355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Central American Christian democratic parties reiterated their full support for the Salvadoran Government junta upon conclusion yesterday of a seminar of solidarity with the Christian Democrats of that country in San Jose.

The area's Christian democrats denounced an alleged campaign of misinformation which has greatly damaged the international image of the current Salvadoran regime presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte, top leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats.

For his part, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, described his country's current sociopolitical experience as a different and unique alternative in Latin America. The leader, who came to Costa Rica to participate in an event of solidarity with the Salvadoran Government and people sponosred by Central American Christian democrats, said that his country is engaged in a process of profound and total changes.

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS SCORE SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA032001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America has asserted that El Salvador's Christian Democrats are responsible for the genocide and the killings currently taking place in that country. In a message released on the occasion of a meeting in San Jose of representatives of the area countries' social Christian parties, the commission demands an end to the persecution and the killing of citizens by the Salvadoran Army with U.S. support.

Meanwhile, the Latin American Catholic Church has released a document stating that the United States must abstain from intervening in El Salvador and must cut its aid to the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta.

The document, signed by more than 500 priests, 32 bishops and 2 cardinals of the area, also accuses the Salvadoran regime of carrying out exterminations, genocide, kidnappings and being responsible for the disappearances of several individuals.

For their part, the Latin American Human Rights Association, headquartered in Quito, stresses in a document that the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta is responsible for a number of very serious crimes and that the U.S. Government is an overt and notorious accomplice of that situation.

BELIZE

UK MINISTER RIDLEY ARRIVES TO ASSESS SITUATION

FL050144 Belize City Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The British minister of state in the foreign and commonwealth office, Mr Nicholas Ridley, is on an official visit to Belize. Mr Ridley, who arrived this morning, is discussing with the Belize Government the next steps to be taken following the constitutional conference held recently in London. He will also be making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in Belize following last month's disturbances. On Thursday, Mr Ridley will meet with the press at Belize House in Belmopan.

EL SALVADOR

REBEL OFFICER SCORES DUARTE, ELECTION PLAN

PA060203 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 May 81

[Commentary by Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, "one of the young officers of the national army," entitled: "The (?Young Officers) and a Historic Testimony Regarding the False Elections--live or recorded]

[Text] From somewhere in the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front, revolutionary greetings to all Salvadorans and the people of the world from the young officers of the Salvadoran Army who, together with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], are struggling for the liberation of our people and for the establishment of a new army which will guarantee the revolutionary accomplishments which the people are writing down with their blood in the pages of our history books.

Once again we are hearing the propaganda slogan that elections in El Salvador will not be free. The word of the traitor of his people, Jose Napoleon Duarte, seems to guarantee the promises made here and abroad. He now feels sure that through an election he will reach the position [words indistinct] in a slanderous and dishonest way only through a pact with a group of senior officers committed to past governments who decided to pressure the young officers with threats to impose another [word indistinct] on the people again. Thus you, Duarte, became to the Salvadoran people like one of those people whom you criticized in your political campaigns. [Words indistinct] after betraying your people as a politician, to use the tactic of [words indistinct] whatever your lust for power found to be an alternative. It took you many years in exile to decide: When you can't lick your enemy, join him! Shame on you, Duarte!

I am briefly going to prove this to you. You came to the country because you believed in the young officers movement of 15 October 1979; that is, in the principles of our proclamation. But you came to power through pressure by dishonest senior officers who [words indistinct] change the principles of the young officers who composed the Armed Forces Permanent Council [COPEFA], a body which would guarantee the implementation of the proclamation. Furthermore, during the crisis that brought you here, the COPEFA and the principles of the struggle were done away with.

Why? Because it didn't suit Gutierrez, Garcia, Vives, Casanova, Carranza and many others who defend past corrupt governments because they were involved in corruption in the administration and [word indistinct] and because they have ties with oligarchic Salvadoran families.

[Words indistinct] the treacherous senior officers, I call on foreign correspondents to interview the then COPEFA head, Capt Osvaldo Marenco, who with all sincerity and love for his people participated in the young officers' struggle on 15 October 1979 but who, due to his honesty and lack of experience, was removed. Thus the international press will become aware of the real situation of the Salvadoran people and it will have to reveal it to the fraternal peoples of the world so that they will realize that under these circumstances, Duarte's word is no guarantee.

What he foresees is the guarantee that he will become president because, according to him, he is sure to be the candidate of the party that cannot lose in El Salvador because it has never lost before, that is, the official party. Shame on you, Duarte! You feel strong now because you have joined the enemy who could not honestly beat you in any political campaign. The enemy that you have joined took the election away from you in 1972 and then dragged you out of an embassy, beat you and like an animal put you out of the country.

Duarte, I witnessed that when I had another opinion of you. I saw how plainsclothes agents [words indistinct] in a (?police) car to the air force and you were later taken out of the country. I saw how they treated you.

How quickly one can forget things when the objectives of the struggle are not the good of the people but the satisfaction of personal interests.

On that date and to prove what I am saying, I was (?not on duty) in the 3d Infantry Brigade but I had been transferred to the Salvadoran Air Force following the foiled coup.

To say more about you and the elections: In 1972 while I was not on duty in the 3d Infantry Brigade, officers had orders to go to nearby townships to engage in campaign activities on behalf of Colonel Molina and to threaten the people, telling them if Duarte won, communism would take root in our country.

Now you are threatening the people with the same argument, the spectre of communism. What cynicism and shamelessness, Duarte! Furthermore, on election day, when the high command realized your victory, I was ordered to go to the San Miguel governor's office and alter the returns. The keys to the office were handed over to me by then Governor Mario de Paglio. Maj Benjamin Eladio San Judas and Julio Arnulfo Ayala, who were with me, were also accomplices of the electoral fraud.

We were also ordered to accompany Col Mario Rosales y Rosales to San Francisco Gotera to Professor Rene [Lechado's] place where the same thing was done. [Words indistinct] in addition to Col Mario Rosales y Rosales, those present were Ramon Antonio Morales Ruiz, then a captain and now lieutenant colonel and commander of the military detachment in (?La Union); Benjamin [name indistinct], then a lieutenant and now a major, and others whose names I cannot remember.

As in San Miguel and in San Francisco Gotera, in the 12 other departments in the country, groups of senior and junior officers were involved in similar activities and our banner was the struggle against communism. Back in those days the people voted for and believed in Duarte but the group you are with now said no to communism and not to Duarte. You were one and the same thing.

Now I would like to ask the Salvadoran people and the people of the world, how has the Salvadoran command changed? Well, the picture has changed. Naturally, their image is different now. Thousands have died to quiet the living but it won't work. On the contrary, the people are growing stronger. The people now remember only the Duarte of long ago, the Jose Napoleon Duarte who was said to be a communist, the man who [words indistinct] in 1972 and bailed out in the best years of the struggle. These historic years, 1972 and 1980, Duarte, prompted you to decide that when an enemy cannot be defeated, one must join him. How wrong you are and how much harm you have done to this people!

Now you are trying to guarantee an election. With what moral authority can you do that? With the only argument of belonging to the official party; thus you will ensure the job you have so longed for to satisfy your lust for power. How many members of your party have died due to this? How many people in this country have died due to your hunger for power? And now you are responsible for that.

We have been face to face with each other in more than one meeting at the 2d Infantry Brigade in Santa Ana and you [words indistinct] how people are dying in this country. You know about the death squads, the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez squad, the Organization for the Liberation from Communism [words indistinct] and leave notes reading: Killed for betraying the nation. What have you done about this? You have simply soiled your name with the blood of the people. But what does this matter now? You are on the other side now and you have shown to satiety what interests you defend.

How can the military-Christian Democratic junta think of free elections when its rifles are indiscriminately killing the civilian population? Salvadoran people, how can there be a free election if [words indistinct] Duarte and Morales Ehrlich? All those who are opposed to the government, how can they think of free elections if thousands of peasants take to the hills fleeing the security corps and the army? How can they think of free elections, when in light of the real military situation the people here and the people of the world are deceived through misinformation campaigns by the domestic service network?

Foreign correspondents are not allowed into areas of conflict, thus keeping the world from finding out the truth. What kind of democracy is this? There can be no election in our country because there is no honest government to guarantee it. The people are tired of this deceit and, in addition to saying enough to electoral fraud, they are fighting with weapons in hand to achieve their (?real freedom), the democratic revolutionary government which will be upheld by a new type of army composed of the FMLN forces and the young officers who will be a firm guarantee to the Salvadoran Government and people.

The proclamation of the young officers and the FMLN is the starting point toward peace in our country and it is a historic, revolutionary commitment with and for the sake of the people. Patriotic soldier, the people come first! Enlist! Fight! Freedom and homeland!

ARMED FORCES SPOKESMEN REPORT VARIOUS CLASHES

PA052344 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 May 81 pp 4, 13

[Excerpts] Armed forces spokesmen have reported that at least five subversives and a member of the civil defense force were killed in an armed clash. According to the report, a joint patrol was patrolling the village of Los Llanitos, Calera Canton in Jutiapa, Cabanas Department, northeast of San Salvador, when it unexpectedly came across a large group of terrorists who were harassing the population. Fierce fighting then broke out for more than 30 minutes.

Military sources said that patrols will be increased in that area since it has been noticed that in the past few days there has been an intensification of the actions of groups that operate in northern El Salvador.

According to the same sources, a joint army force recovered the town of El Rosario, 203 km to the east, in Morazan Department, after several hours of heavy fighting. As of yesterday, the number of casualties among the group were unknown.

It was also reported that about eight individuals attacked the local command post in Ciudad Arce. Members of the civil defense force who were guarding the post repelled the attack that lasted about 20 minutes, until the attackers fled. No casualties were reported on either side.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS NEED FOR PARTS, WEAPONS

PA060025 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] In replying to a question by this newscast, Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara referred to the army needs for weapons and spare parts:

[Begin recording] [Question] What kind of spare parts or weapons does Guatemala need?

[Answer] Guatemala needs spare parts for its aircraft which are the most deteriorated because of the constant flights to Ixtan. At least five or six planes airlift products to the people there.

[Question] Have the efforts to acquire these parts brought any results?

[Answer] Not for the time being.

[Question] Do you have any comments about the presence of guerrillas in this part of the western region? Is the fight against them being successful?

[Answer] Well, yes. We have had clashes, especially in the past few days when we had an intense clash in this area. We believe that the guerrillas were coming from further north. They tried to seize a detachment but they were repelled by the army. [end recording]

The defense minister denied that former Somozist guardsmen are receiving military training in Guatemala:

[Begin Guevara recording] The republic is under complete control. This is completely false, we do not have or support anybody who is training here to go and invade other countries. We respect the self-determination of nations and this is the policy of the constitutional president of the republic. We will never permit that. It is one of the ways by which the guerrillas are trying to create a bad image of Guatemala abroad. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PCH LEADER VIEWS HONDURAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, ARMY

PA060017 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 81

[Interview with Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, secretary general of the Honduran Communist Party [PCH] by Pedro Martinez Pires in Havana; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Recently, it has been noticed that Honduras has been assuming a greater role in the U.S. strategy to meddle in this area of our America and the possibility has been even mentioned that a military conflict with Nicaragua might be started in Honduras, in addition to the role Honduras may play in hindering progress in the struggle for liberation of El Salvador. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] We, the Honduran communists, have certainly upheld the thesis that our country should be a bulwark of solidarity with the Central American peoples who are struggling for independence and sovereignty and to rid themselves of infamous tyrannies, not a training ground for counterrevolutionaries.

From this point of view, I think the Honduran Army would be assuming a grave responsibility, involving serious unforeseeable consequences for the army itself and our nation if it allowed itself to be used to implement U.S. intervention maneuvers in the area; if it forgot history's lessons; if it forgot, to say the least, that it was formally created to defend our fatherland's sovereignty and not to violate the sovereignty of other nations with which the Central American nations have very strong ties.

Naturally, there are differences within the Honduran Army between soldiers and officers who have more advanced ideas and the senior officers. This is so because the army's upper echelon is seriously committed to the ruling classes. They share the big business deals, the smuggling activities. They have become rich in power. For this reason, they are prepared to cast their lot with the ruling classes, which are already historically defeated.

I would urge the Honduran soldiers and officers to reflect. I would remind them that popular struggles are invincible; that history takes no steps backward and that if in 1954 our soil was unfortunately used by the mercenary bands of the United Fruit Company to invade, attack and overthrow a legitimate government like that of Colonel Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala, this has been paid for with blood and a very high toll by the Guatemalan people but also by the Guatemalan ruling classes.

During his last visit to the United States, when he met with Carter and with Haig, now secretary of state, President Policarpo Paz Garcia became enthused with the idea that Honduras could become the launching pad for U.S. aggressions in the area in exchange for a promise to lend (?$319) million as assistance. Of this, $5 million is already being used to modernize the Honduran Army. Furthermore, we have lately learned that some London banks loaned money for Honduras to create (?two) more armored battalions which presumably will be stationed in the south, that is, between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

I think this constitutes playing with fire and, as of now, there are strong protests among Hondurans. The protests against the policy of an arms buildup are growing daily.

This policy is unquestionably unpopular not only because it seriously compromises our country's security and converts it into an area of aggression against neighboring peoples, but also because it prevents those funds from being used to truly promote economic development and social welfare programs. Honduras continues to be one of the poorest countries of America with a high illiteracy rate. Our country truly needs to promote development programs that will end its backwardness and dependence. It needs those funds.

However, those funds are being used to arm an army that could be used as a spearhead against the Salvadoran revolution or to attack the brother people of Nicaragua. As I said before, this would have serious consequences for us and for the Honduran Army. We firmly oppose that policy, that course that some sectors of the Honduran Army are taking. We ask those officers to think this over while there is still time to prevent the United States from having someone else, a people who have many reasons to express solidarity with the brother people of Nicaragua, pull its chestnuts out of the fire. They should understand that the destiny of our peoples is at stake in El Salvador. The combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are struggling not only to obtain better living conditions for the Salvadoran people but for the survival of our nations. They are paying a high price for this, the price that the great revolutionary and liberation tasks demand. That is why this struggle deserves not only our respect but also our more active solidarity.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES HONDUTEL GENERAL MANAGER

PA051939 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, general manager of the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise, HONDUTEL, was dismissed yesterday by order of the provisional president of the republic, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. The sources providing this information said that Paz Garcia called Diaz Garcia to the government house to personally notify him of the decision. The sources refused to give the reasons for the dismissal.

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP RANSACKS UNIVERSITY OFFICES

PA052013 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] It was reported yesterday that some installations of the university were destroyed as they were being returned by the leaders of the United University Student Democratic Front [FUUD]. University Rector Juan Almendares said yesterday at noon that the persons who looted the offices of the university were not students. The guards said that some of the persons there were carrying large-caliber weapons.

The university installations were seized last week by a group of students who identified themselves as FUUD members. The occupants turned the campus over to Rector Juan Almendares, after signing a document to this effect. As they were conducting an inventory of the furniture and installations, it was found that some student affairs and administrative offices had been looted and destroyed. For example, the registration office and the social workers' office were destroyed. It was seen that tear-gas bombs and bullets had been fired in the area, damaging the public address system, the furniture and mimeographing equipment. Rector Juan Almendares insists that the occupants of the university were not the ones who carried out the acts of violence.

NICARAGUA

SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF STATE COUNCIL OPENS

Officers, Deputies Sworn In

PA042227 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, today swore in the new officers of the State Council. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez was reelected president of the State Council.

Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Companeros Luis Sanchez Sancho and Plutarco Anduray were elected vice presidents of the people's council. Companeros Rafael Solis Cerda, with the rank of deputy commander of the Sandinist Armed Forces; Guillermo Mejia Silva, of the People's Social Christian Party; and Hermogenes Rodriguez Blandon, of the recently formed National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG], were elected secretaries of the State Council.

The new officers swore to uphold the revolutionary laws of Nicaragua and to work in behalf of Nicaraguan society.

On taking office as president of the State Council, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez reiterated, on behalf of the other officers, their commitment to the Nicaraguan people. We will work unceasingly to justify the confidence the people have placed in us, he stressed. Nunez added that the State Council will work to carry out the social and economic reforms that the people demand. He also said that the State Council will make efforts to achieve the development of the country's interior in accordance with the march of the people's revolution.

Shortly before the State Council's officers were installed, the representatives of the political, economic, social and union organizations received their respective credentials. It must be stressed that no member of the rightwing political parties and private enterprise which withdrew from the State Council last year attended the first session of this second legislative period. This once again shows the intransigence of the rightwing political parties and organizations that oppose the country's development and refuse to cooperate with the revolutionary process. Despite the fact that they were called to pick up their credentials, they did not attend the State Council session.

The representatives of the organizations that are new members of the State Council, the UNAG, and the Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution National Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations received a large applause.

The opening session of the State Council will be held this afternoon. Four commissions were appointed to welcome the members of the National Reconstruction Government junta, the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, a representative of the church and of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Opening Ceremony

PA050337 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0045 GMT on 5 May begins carrying live the events at the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua which mark the opening of the second period of regular sessions of the Nicaraguan State Council. The announcer begins the broadcast by saying:

"On the day of national dignity, the National Reconstruction Government junta has convened the State Council to begin its second period of ordinary sessions. Supported by impressive legislative activity during the past period which institutionalized the deep social changes of the Sandinist revolution and the international recognition of more than 100 countries that are members of the IPU, our people's council begins its second period of ordinary sessions at the service of our people with this official ceremony.

"This ceremony will be presided over by the National Reconstruction Government junta, the State Council headed by its board of directors, the Supreme Court of Justice, a delegation of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] made up of Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge and Esteli Bishop Msgr Ruben Lopez Ardon. This ceremony is being attended by the national secretary and the State, Defense and Security Committees of the FSLN, ministers, deputy ministers, presidents and directors of the institutions of the National Reconstruction Government, the general staff of the Sandinist People's Army and superior directorate of the Interior Ministry, delegations of the mass organizations and workers distinguished in production, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of our Sandinist Armed Forces and other special guests."

At 0133 GMT, after all the officials who are attending the event enter the chambers, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction reads a junta report on economic reactivation to the State Council session. Ortega finishes speaking at 0329 GMT.

At 0330 GMT, Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council begins speaking. He concludes at 0406 GMT.

After the playing of the national anthem, Managua radio ends its coverage of the State Council's opening session at 0400 GMT.

Ortega Economic Report

PA056122 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0045 GMT 5 May 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the opening of the second period of regular sessions of the Nicaraguan State Council, in Managua--live]

[Excerpt] Today, May 4, National Dignity Day, we recall a historic day when a group of traitors surrendered to foreign intervention and made a pact in Espino Negro. There was then a Nicaraguan, who was joined by a whole nation, who had enough dignity not to be part of the traitorous action, to emerge from it, to grow and to raise the banner of the humiliated fatherland against the foreign occupation.

To that Nicaraguan, to the general of free men, to the forefather of the Nicaraguan People's revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino, we render our homage today. [applause]

We are going to begin by reading a report on the economic reactivation. We will see that the country's economy, as a whole, reached a notable reactivation level in 1980. The gross national product increased by 10.7 percent compared with 1979. This increase represents the highest level reached in Nicaragua's recent history and one of the highest in Latin America in 1980.

The 1980 production permitted the creation of 112,000 new jobs and this is 17,000 more jobs than the job goal established in the 1980 program. Unemployment was considerably reduced. The unemployment rate dropped from 28 to 17.5 percent.

The national production contributed to the supply of consumer goods but this production had to be supplemented by the importing of basic grains. This importing permitted normal distribution.

The revolutionary government, in its effort to defend the real income of the workers, initiated programs aimed at controlling price increases. Inflation was checked at 27 percent and, considering that at least 12 percent of that inflation came from abroad via imports, this means that we have made a significant achievement in price control measures.

Some of the measures involved in securing an acceptable inflation rate include state subsidies for basic grains as well as important service sector measures controlling bus fares, train fares, water services and electricity.

The 1981 state subsidies expenditure budget is 428 million cordobas. This is to defend the real salary of the Nicaraguan people. A great effort is being made to increase the production of basic grins to satisfy the food needs of our people at acceptable prices without having to resort to subsidies.

The fact that part of the distribution system is in the hands of the state--in the form of people's stores, supermarkets, rural supply centers and so forth--contributes to the setting of top prices, which benefits the people.

It is also necessary to point out that the advances made in the state distribution system have allowed the supply of staples to regions and sectors of the population that, in the past, were exploited by speculators.

Of course, faced with an increase in demand as a result of the peasants' higher income level, the employment increase especially in the cities and the need to satisfy demand, it was necessary to import certain basic products. This, together with the drop in international coffee prices, the increase in oil prices and difficulties in placing our industrial products on the Central American market, created pressure on the foreign sector.

The firm support of the state was necessary to achieve the production and consumption levels that were achieved and to strengthen the distribution system. This support was given through the national financial system, which is now operating in a more rational and efficient way. The necessary credits were secured and they were adequately channeled, thus promoting a good economic system without provoking imbalance.

Pursuant to its policy of helping the working people, the revolutionary government continues to allocate state resources for the development of the social sector. The revolutionary state has advanced and consolidated itself in its role as regulator of the economy, guide for resource destination and as [words indistinct] by participating in the productive sectors.

Foreign Debt

The renegotiation process that began in December 1979 has almost reached its final phase. Yesterday we concluded the part corresponding to the central government debt to private international banks. The agreement includes a 7-percent interest rate and a 12-year payment period. The first 7 years are (?gratis). Therefore, in the final 5 years, $528 million will be paid gradually. Therefore, it will not be until 1990-92 that more than 50 percent of the total amount will be paid.

Regarding the financial system's debt to international banks, we have now been able to reach an agreement in principle with the bank committee. This agreement has more favorable terms than those obtained during the first meetings to negotiate the public debt.

Government-to-government loans have been renegotiated with Venezuela, Spain and Japan. In short, the dictatorship left us with a $1.645 billion debt. We have renegotiated $1.345 billion. This is 83 percent of the debt. The renegotiations have been carried out with payment terms that are in line with a gradual recovery of the economy and with the country's ability to pay.

Foreign Aid

Regarding foreign aid, from 19 July 1979 to date, Nicaragua has received a total of $1,211,500,000, corresponding to $206.1 million in donations and $1,005 billion in newly contracted foreign debt. [numbers as heard]

We must also note that countries and organizations with which we have been dealing since the triumph of our revolution have said that they are very favorably impressed by the honesty, seriousness and punctuality in the rendering of accounts and speed of implementation and the quality of the selected projects.

Also, the average interest rate for the contracted debt since the revolutionary triumph is 5.7 percent, while the medium- and long-range debt of Somozism shows an average interest rate of 11.3 percent.

Of the new foreign debt, 92.4 percent has been contracted by the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua is on a medium- and long-term basis. Only 7.6 percent is on a short-term basis. Meanwhile, 43.5 percent of the foreign debt has payment terms of more than 20 years. In short, the conditions of the debt are very favorable.

In addition, we have been able to noticeably diversify the sources of international loans and donations. From July 1979 to date, 27.7 percent of the donations and loans have come from international organizations; 17.4 percent from socialist countries; 14.1 percent from West Europe; 14.1 percent from Latin America; 10.3 percent from the United States; 10.1 percent from Libya; and 6.3 percent from other sources. The main financing sources have been multilateral organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank [words indistinct], among others.

It should be noted here $712.5 million of the foreign aid received--including loans and donations--has already been used. Approximately $500 million is still available.

Regarding the agricultural system, on 4 May 1980 the situation in the agricultural and livestock sector was as follows: With basis on decree No 13, we confiscated the properties of Somoza, the high command of the National Guard and persons close to them who had become rich illegally. This confiscation permitted the creation of a people's property area that generates 16 percent of the gross national product of the primary sector's production.

The administration of those resources by the state permits the securing and distributing of any surplus in line with the objectives of the revolution.

The nationalization of foreign trade and the establishing of export taxes has resulted in the state directly securing and administering the foreign exchange derived from agricultural products for the benefit of society.

Basic Grains

The maintaining of and increasing production of basic grains has been an advance of the agricultural sector. In the 1979-80 agricultural year, 573,000 manzanas of basic grains were cultivated for domestic consumption. This represents a clear increase over the level of the last normal year during the period of the dictatorship, from 1977 to 1978, when 440,000 manzanas were cultivated.

The areas of cultivation of the most important agricultural products increased during the 1980-81 period over the 1979-80 period as follows: Cotton went from 54,600 manzanas to 135,000 manzanas, which produced 339,000 bales--this was until yesterday and someone has reported that we are getting close to 340,000 bales; rice went from 17,200 manzanas to 61,000 manzanas; beans from 75,000 to 110,000; sorghum from 67,500 to 81,000; corn from 240,000 to 317,000; and bananas from 3,600 manzanas to 4,200; sugarcane from 53,100 to 61,600 and sesame from 20,200 to 35,000 manzanas.

Regarding coffee, while it is true that because of fertilization work in coffee plantations, the cultivation area was reduced in 1980 from 140,000 to 134,000 manzanas, there are plans for surpassing previous levels during the 1981-82 period by cultivating 141,000 manzanas.

Presently we are making technical and ecologic studies on the Palo Malacatoya sugar project, on which work will begin next year. The project will begin producing by the end of 1984. One of the largest of the revolution, this project will involve 25,000 manzanas and will permit the construction of a sugar mill capable of producing 7,000 metric tons of sugar daily. This mill will generate between 2,000 and 2,500 jobs.

A project with these characteristics would normally cost $210 million. However, thanks to the technical cooperation of the sister Republic of Cuba [applause], Nicaragua can carry out this project with a considerably smaller investment.

The Food Program

Because of Nicaragua's immediate need to be self-sufficient in the food sector and because of the food shortage that it is predicted during the next 10 years, we have implemented a National Food Program [Programa Alimentario Nacional], PAN, to secure the following objectives: 1) to guarantee the national production of staples, with emphasis on traditional basic grains; 2) to secure an adequate distribution of these products throughout the country to have a suitable level of supplies; 3) to promote the reordering and improving of agricultural technology in all the productive sectors and the transference of technology to producers and, 4) to assure that prices remain at a level that will allow the consolidation of the workers' real wages.

One of the most important strategies of the plan is the use of state-owned lands to grow grain instead of coffee in the case of the lands being used in the coffee renovation program and on idle lands through cooperatives.

Foreign Trade Sector

The diversification of the markets to which we export and from which we import has been one of the main achievements of the revolution in the area of foreign trade. The trade policy of market diversification that has been implemented has allowed the country not only to obtain the best prices for its exports, but also to reduce the degree of its dependence on a single market for both sales and purchases.

The Foreign Trade Ministry has been able to obtain the best prices for Nicaragua's exports by the use of two systems for sales that were promoted in the wake of the revolutionary triumph: A) [as heard] direct sales to the final consumer--the concept of direct sales of Nicaragua's products to governments as a means of guaranteeing the placement of our products to governments as a means of guaranteeing the placement of our products and the best prices, as in the field of cotton. The sales to socialist countries, as well to the Republic of (?Taiwan) are two examples of this concept.

In the area of coffee, it was decided, on the one hand, to sell a part of the harvest directly to the exporters.

The sale of products [words indistinct] from the industrialization of them. Different studies that have been completed have shown us that there has been a small advance in the level of industrialization of our main export products. This small degree of industrialization substantially increases the country's income in foreign exchange. This is the case with sugar and meat.

In response to the trend toward an increase in imports of consumer goods in mid-1980, restraint was imposed by granting official foreign exchange solely for the purchase of staple goods, with no foreign exchange granted for luxury goods, although these can be imported with private funds. This control mechanism has guaranteed that the available foreign exchange is redirected toward the importing of raw materials and articles that are needed for the economic reactivation of Nicaragua.

In addition, it has been possible to coordinate the efforts of the productive sector to replace some imports with domestic products. This contributes to a better use of the country's productive capacity, with the consequent increase in productive employment; a savings of the country's foreign exchange, that can be used for more necessary imports; and a more effective control of the prices of imported consumer goods.

As far as the Central American Common Market is concerned, Nicaragua has maintained its commitment to Central American integration with the knowledge that, despite the cost to our country of 20 years of economic integration, there exists a level of economic interdependence that cannot be unilaterally ignored. Our position has been to start on an already existing basis to promote a change in the integration concept that has prevailed to date and that we feel has exhausted its possibilities of contributing to the real development of the Central American peoples.

The present system in the Central American region has favored some countries more than others and we have to say that Nicaragua is not among the most favored. We have insisted that the Central American governments, including Honduras, must seek a solution to the economic crisis in the area. There must be a creative and effective way to remedy the advanced deterioration in the integration process.

The integration of our markets should allow the sustained development of the productive capacity of us all. The countries in the region should not burden the working people with the costs of inefficient production. Integration should take the form of specific efforts to obtain international financial facilities that promote our development.

Integration should serve for joint action to carry out regional projects that are the keys to the development of the area. Our government has made an effort to advance in this area and to this end we have promoted meetings of ministers and deputy ministers who are in charge of Central American integration. We have hosted most of these meetings.

However, we must express our concern over the fact that, with only 30 days remaining before the 20-year expiration date of the treaty signed on 3 June 1961, so far we have not found, in most of the member countries, a broad and frank willingness to decide on the future of this regional project. Nicaragua values the positive parts of this project and feels that this project can be of great use for the region's economy, as long as we join efforts on the basis of an equal distribution of the costs and benefits of the project among the five member countries.

The year 1980 was the starting point for the study and analysis of the industrial sector in order to guarantee a precise familiarity with the branches and licensed companies that make up the sector. This experience, based on the real conditions in the sector, led to the preparation of the 1981 industrial program as a plan for the reactivation, recovery and strengthening of industry, as expressed in its four basic objectives: 1) to make the sector more rational and more specialized; 2) to make optimum use of the country's resources by achieving a greater integration of the sector with other economic sectors; 3) to decrease foreign dependence; 4) to strengthen the industrial APP [people's property area].

In addition, it is planned this year to give greater support to small industry and its integration into the country's industrial activities. In summary, emphasis is being placed on industry that is linked to national supplies and to those which produce raw materials, elements of production and agricultural implements, with an eye toward a greater integration of industrial production and a reduction of foreign dependence.

To guarantee the achievement of these objectives and the goals set by the industrial sector, a number of instruments and measures have been devised to strengthen the industrial APP and to support the priority and strategic enterprises of the private sector, given the importance of the participation of those enterprises in the industrial sector.

Agreements With the Private Sector

Among those instruments, special attention should be given to the agreements reached with the private sectors which guarantee the production levels of the enterprises, while the state is committed to the allocation of the resources and in some cases to the investment of the profit in the domestic market to guarantee fulfillment of the volumes of production agreed upon.

To date, the Ministry of Industry has signed 36 agreements with companies that produce elements of production, raw materials and so forth, and there are plans to sign new agreements with other important industries. The objective of these agreements has been to guarantee national production at acceptable prices. They have also resulted in an increase of installed industrial capacity in the country, a more rational production in various sectors and in a replacement of imports.

Energy

The achievements of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute include expansion of the distribution network provided for in the ninth plan of normal expansion. (?In) a town of 41,034, 832 families received benefits, at a cost of 10 million cordobas. Regarding the electrification projects, in the Matagalpa area, 105 km of transmission lines have been built, as well as 1,319 km of distribution lines and 5,000 internal installations. Apart from expanding [word indistinct], it is estimated that some 30,000 people have benefited so far.

In isolated areas, 140,000 km of transmission lines, 396 km of distribution lines, 3,300 internal installations and 13 new stations have been installed. Apart from the expansion of the [word indistinct] substation. The population that has benefited to date consists of 19,000 inhabitants.

With regard to the Momotombo project, a contract has been signed with the (Electroconsul) Company of Milan, Italy, to initiate and supervise the construction of the Momotombo geothermal project, with a capacity of 35 megawatts. The project is scheduled to begin operations in 1982.

A contract has been signed with the (Desmontor) Company of Bulgaria to carry out feasibility studies for the hydroelectric project of the [name indistinct] river, with a capacity of approximately 30 megawatts, and in the course of 1980, 60 million cordobas were invested in projects for generating and distributing electricity.

As can be seen, the past 12 months have been in important period for building the physical infrastructure and basic services needed to speed up the country's development.

Judicial Branch

The Government of National Reconstruction has dictated a statute of rights and guarantees for Nicaraguans which guarantees human rights and protects citizens from abuse of power. The courts provide procedures and resources and any citizen may turn to the Supreme Court of Justice to demand protection when any government authority or official violates the rights and guarantees provided in the Nicaraguan statute.

In addition, the judicial system has been extended to the isolated parts of the republic in order to take justice to all the country's inhabitants.

The new judicial branch is diametrically opposed to that of the Somozist dictatorship. The eradication of tortune and mistreatment, the guarantees to prisoners of the minimum [as heard] conditions that can be provided at the time, the holding of special trials to permit the exercise of the right of defense constitute the policy followed by the revolution, even when the prisoners are primarily former Somozist military personnel. A special prosecutor's office was created by decree 184 of 5 December 1979 to try Somozist prisoners.

Sandinist People's Army

The Sandinist People's Army [ESP], which is made up of the most valuable people, based on their love for the fatherland and for the Sandinist people's revolution, has carried out missions set by our government and our people. Great efforts and sacrifices are being made by the officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men to keep the fighting capability and the skills of our troops at a high level. [Words indistinct] in the struggle against the reactionary Somozist bands by the EPS fighters. Here we make special mention of the border guardsmen who are the first line of defense of sovereignty and independence. [applause]

The EPS has been constantly interested in the development of its various command cadres, thus transmitting to the troops the methods and forms of modern military arts which permit them to successfully carry out the combat missions entrusted to them.

This is the central theme around which the organization of the entire people for the defense of the revolution has revolved, with its highest expression being the formation and consolidation of the heroic Sandinist People's Militias which this year [rhythmic appaluse; indistinct shouts] have attained a high level of development, forming veritable fighting units throughout the legnth and breadtn of our territory.

One could not leave out of this report the modest contribution made by the EPS and the Interior Ministry to the major economic tasks of the revolution. [applause] Many combatants have played an outstanding role in the picking of cotton and other tasks in the service of our people: Kudos to the selfless fighters of the Interior Ministry and the Sandinist People's Army who are the backbone of the defense of our revolution and our tribute to the martyrs and heroes of those organizations who were victimized by counterrevolutionary acts of aggression last year. [applause; indistinct slogans]

We close this report with foreign policy. Nicaragua has maintained permanent contact with the international community. In the 1980-81 period, there were meetings with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico [applause], with President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, [applause] with President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba, [prolonged applause] President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, [applause] President Aristides Royo of Panana, [applause] President Jaime Roldos of Ecuador, [applause] President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru, [applause] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, [prolonged applause] Prime Minister George Price of Belize, [applause] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [prolonged applause]; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya revolution [prolonged applause].

High-level visits were made to Central American republics, Mexico, South America, the United States and Canada, the FRG, Austria, Belgium, Spain, England, the Vatican, Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Japan, Libya, the PRC, Taiwan, the DPRK, Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Libya, [as heard] the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, [applause] which is in the midst of a struggle for independence, and Algeria. [applause].

Nicaragua has been present at the following international conferences: The sixth SELA meeting in Caracas; the international labor conference; the UN World conference on women; the American Continent's meeting for education, science and culture; the UNESCO general meeting in Belgium; in Belgrade, [as heard] OAS and United Nations meetings; the conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, India; and the special meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in Algiers.

In the month of August, 1980, the military junta which took power following a coup d'etat in Bolivia, denying Hernan Siles Suazo the right to the presidency conferred upon him by the people, decided to break relations with Nicaragua. In October, 1980, the Paraguayan dictatorship decided to suspend relations with Nicaragua following the execution of Anastasio Somozo Debayle in Asuncion, the capital fo that country.

Nicaragua has also fought against the ratification of the Vasquez Carrizosa treaty by which the U.S. Government practically gives Colombia the Quitasueno, Roncador, Serrana and Serrania Cays when it cedes to Colombia its alleged rights over these cays and receives, in exchange, navigational rights in that region.

Because these cays are part of Nicaraguan territory, the U.S. Government should in any case withdraw its claims before the Nicaraguan Government or before the international community [applause] before doing so with the Colombian Government.

By means of bilateral contacts, and appealing to international organizations, Nicaragua has been striving against the aggressions it has suffered. In this respect we should mention the efforts made by Nicaragua for the dismantling of Somozist guards' camps in Honduran territory and the complicity of some Honduran Army sectors which allows the Somozist guards to operate against our people.

We have also demanded a reply to the disappearance of Nicaraguan citizens in El Salvador and Guatemala. To this we must add the presence of former Somozist guard training camps in Florida, the United States, and the tolerance of the U.S. Government when it justifies them legally. The United States' suspension of the loans for the purchase of wheat by Nicaragua on 31 March and the suspension of the U.S. aid to Nicaragua affect the efforts made by the Nicaraguan people's revolution since 19 July to establish new relations with the U.S. Government within a framework of respect as demanded by international relations.

However, in spite of this attitude, our revolution has earned a large amounts of respect and an unquestionable solidarity abroad.

In October, 1980, our culture minister, Father Ernesto Cardenal received in Frankfort, FRG, on the occasion of the holding of a book fair in that city, the prize of the German (?book publishers), the peace prize. [applause]

In April of this year, the WPC conferred on our historical vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Ho Chi Minh Peace Prize, in recognition [applause] of its heroic struggle to bring about freedom and peace in Nicaragua. [applause]

This report has been somewhat long, with terms that have perhaps been too technical in some cases, which will make it difficult for some companeros, for many companeros, to understand. It will be necessary to clarify, to attempt to clear up this matter in direct talks with our people, but we considered it necessary for our people to hear this report. It is a limited report. It could be called an overview. It was an attempt to explain the effort that we have been making, that we have been carrying out. On hearing this report, we could think that it is a very pretty, very positive report. One could think this. However, we all know that we are facing such a difficult situation, that even the effort that was made is not enough to meet our people's minimum needs.

As long as there is a child in this country who goes barefoot; as long as there is a single family out in empty lots, barely covered by pieces of cardboard or tin; as long as there are Nicaraguans who are hungry; as long as there are Nicaraguans without jobs; as long as disease continues to victimize children, we cannot be content. We cannot be content. [applause]

In this report we have noted the interest of the government junta and of the National Directorate in achieving the good functioning of the state organizations, the ministries, the autonomous bodies. Although perhaps we have not said so here, we know that we are still afflicted with the vice of bureaucracy. We know that we are afflicted with the vice of dishonesty, the vice of lack of conscience in public servants who do not know how to deal with Nicaraguans who come to request service. How often we hear complaints about mistreatment of the citizens by many officials. How many complaints we receive daily regarding bad service received by our people in some hospitals and some health centers. This is a reflection of the lack of conscience that is still prevalent among us. We have to state clearly and our people must understand clearly that the effort made by the revolutionary government, the effort of the vanguard would be senseless and futile if it were made apart from the people, apart from the masses; hence, the need for and the importance of our people's participation in all the tasks required by the revolution; hence the need also for our people's involvement with a critical eye to cleanse our institutions.

We should be fair and publicly commend the many technicians, professionals, ministers and heads of autonomous agencies, as well as deputy ministers, who work around the clock. They are companeros who have shown a high degree of awareness by leaving very high-paying jobs or turning down offers to earn 50,000 or 100,000 cordobas in a private firm or out of the country and by serving our people at the 10,000-cordoba salary ceiling set by the revolution. [applause]

Every effort by the state agencies, the vanguard and the people is directed at achieving a new society. Now that the State Council, the council of the people, is being installed again for a second period of sessions, we want to welcome the new delegates to the council of the people and we want to call on all social, political, economic and religious segments of the population once again to work, to produce, to work as men of good will to uproot misery from our homeland, to buy misery [applause] to bury the economic and moral misery inherited from days gone by and to have the satisfaction of contributing even one drop of sweat to the construction of the new society. [applause]

The world is experiencing difficult times which must be overcome and mankind's conscience is shaken because racist regimes persist in southern Africa. Human conscience is shaken to see small nations such as the fraternal Republic of El Salvador [applause; indistinct shouts] being invaded by dozens of U.S. advisers who in the name of democracy come to defend a (?rotten) and lost cause. [applause]

Human conscience rebels when patriots such as Irish MP Bobby Sands [applause]--we don't know if he is dead by now--are compelled to give their lives so they can be, as Sandino used to say, heard and more than heard (?believed in). Human conscience is awakened when the Nicaragua of Dario and Sandino is attacked economically and militarily as a prelude to further acts of aggression.

Once and for all, allow us to cure ourselves of the wounds which foreign intervention and the turncoat attitude of traitors have inflicted on our land, our lakes, our rivers, our mountains, our men, our women, our children, our [word indistinct]. Let us work and (?think) in peace or else be assured that this people will have enough energy to use the slingshort of David, the sword of Spartacus, the arrows of our Indian ancestors, the (?stone) of Andres Castro, the rifle of Zeledon, the pistol of Rigoberto [lengthy applause; indistinct shouts] the unyielding conscience of Carlos Fonseca and the unyielding conscience of Carlos Fonseca and the unyielding conscience of Carlos Fonseca.

Free Fatherland![shouts: "or death"] [applause, shouts of "people's power"]

Nunez Tellez Speech

PA060318 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 May 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, at the opening of second period of regular sessions of Nicaraguan State Council, in Manugua--live]

[Excerpts] [Chanting by crowd] Companeros members of the government junta of national reconstruction, Commander Tomas Borge and members of the National Directorate, companeros of the State Council directorate, companeros of the Supreme Court of Jutice, Monsignor [name indistinct], companeros representatives of the State Council, honorable diplomatic corps, representatives of the various state institutions, companeros:

On a day like today, a 4 May, Augusto Cesar Sandino [words indistinct] of our national redemption, expressed his anti-imperialist attitude to the world. This was 54 years ago, exactly 19,410 days.

Companero coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the directorate of the State Council has heard the report on state institution activities during the past year. We must say that this document is an overwhelming argument introduced into the national panorama, revealing the patient and educational efforts by all the forces of the nation to attain our country's economic, social and political goals.

We think that such a report must be thoroughly read by all men and women of good will in our country. They must analyze, not only the contents of the report, but they must also hear the more humble voices of our people expressing their support for the activities of the revolutionary government. They must also propose and suggest solutions to those problems which deserve greater attention by the revolutionary institutions.

Companero representatives, members of the State Council, the second colegislative period of the State Council, officially inaugurated today, should include a [words indistinct] to guide its actions and contribute to the strengthening of the revolutionary state.

We must say that the first colegislative period has been a year of experiences and has helped to begin a period of increasing maturity which will demand the maximum of your capabilities. It is evident that the State Council cannot act freely, spontaneously or [word indistinct]. The State Council today, with the responsibilities it bears should make qualitative leaps and have clearly defined goals to strengthen the revolutionary state. It should gradually assume the characteristics of a parliament that has emerged from a revolution with well-known and particular characteristics, very original in Latin America.

One of the goals that the State Council should be striving to attain is a common denominator between the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the directorate of the State Council. This denominator should be that, once the State Council has fulfilled its task and gained more experience internationally, its actions, [word indistinct] should be that, once the State Council has fulfilled its task and gained more experience internationally, its actions, [word indistinct] should strive to analyze those aspects which can guarantee the State Council greater independence and initiative so that, together with the state powers, it can give greater strength to the task of establishing a new revolutionary order.

Undoubtedly this matter, which must be analyzed by the State Council, should deserve the attention of its representative. This will mean a qualitative step for this organization.

Meanwhile, about these ideas which should be part of a specific work plan of the State Council, we must say that the work of our organization will be channeled mostly toward the two goals defined by the National Directorate [as heard] of the government junta and all the revolutionary organizations: defense and production.

We say defense and production because these are two vital strategic tasks which are being fulfilled at this time by our people. Also it is evident that since these are the most important tasks, the State Council must seek the means to legislate and resolve the economic problems confronting the revolutionary state, the demands of the workers, all social sectors and all problems dealing with the defense of peace.

For example, I have learned that in the field of production, there is no punishment for economic crimes, which try to weaken our economy, such as sabotage and boycotts. We will have to pay even greater attention to the decapitalization law, as well as other vices and conduct that decrease productivity. Some problems must be reconsidered, such as labor indiscipline, bureaucratism, contradictions existing between workers, administrators and (?communists).

We must expand the various forms of mass participation. [Words indistinct] In companies and, based on a realistic criteria, they must become laws whose greatest strength lies in the awareness of them by the people so that they are applied.

We must seek ways to replace the laws inherited from Somozism. We must legislate on crimes dealing with treason against the fatherland and its defense. The most emphasis should be placed on imposing severe penalties against all those who dare to lift a hand or a weapon against the revolution. [applause]

We cannot allow the diversionary violence, illogical arguments or alleged theses which try to detract from the legitimacy of the revolutionary government, the revolutionary organizations. We cannot allow the raising of forces or the encouragement of adventurous forces against the government.

The day we allow this, the day we allow the existence of voices to encourage the return to the past and the forces which murdered our people, it will mean that we are advancing badly. [applause] In matters of laws, in the judicial order, it is unacceptable to raise a [word indistinct] even one against the revolution because the sources of energy of this revolution are nothing but the forces which form its birth, those forces which are now emerging as the irreversible power which stop at nothing to ensure its future. [applause]

The representatives of the State Council must also be more zealous and vigilant of the government institutions, of the institutions of the state. Considering the reorganization started by the junta of the National Reconstruction Government, there is still time to ensure its effectiveness and to keep in pace with the development levels achieved by the revolution in its advance, such as seeing to the correct use of the state assets, which are the people's assets and should be administered and used, even if it affects the postulates and principles established by the revolutionary government.

On the other hand, we must emphasize the State Council's international importance. The State Council's recent entry into the IPU is the result of numerous efforts which were intensified in the wake of the visit of Dr Rafael Caldera. On that occasion, several State Council representatives joined efforts and the leadership became involved when it saw that it meant having our organization recognized internationally as the most legitimate expression of the revolutionary democracy and as representing our people, burying forever the harmful experience of the Somozist congress.

Today, the State Council has been accepted into the IPU by a vote of 69 in favor, 33 abstentions and none against. [applause] Today we can say that the cherished dreams of those who had hoped that the State Council would be turned down by the IPU were shattered. There is no doubt that had the council been rejected, it would have provided a strong weapon for those opposed. It is necessary to stress the solidary action of support of the Nonaligned Movement nations for the State Council's efforts before the IPU, of the IPU secretary, Carlos Terenzio, and the alternate secretary, (?Tedelco) Guillen, of the Social democratic organizations of Latin America and Europe, of the socialist bloc nations and, particularly during the development of the IPU meetings' discussion of the Nicaraguan State Council request, there were four nations to which we want to express our deep gratitude for their enthusiastic defense in behalf of Nicaragua and their support for the State Council's entry into the IPU: Namely, Mexico, Cuba, Sweden and Syria. [applause]

Honorable members of the diplomatic corps, we want this message to be transmitted to your respective governments, countries and peoples: The State Council and its leadership are deeply grateful for the attention that each one of you, as accredited ambassadors of your countries, afforded the request of the State Council to each one of the parliaments; that we feel the warmth of your support and that the State Council of Nicaragua feels very proud to have here in this land representations which, in the face of the needs and the demands of our revolution, have been examples of solidarity, expressing the fraternal sentiments they have for our country and our colegislative body. [applause]

Companero members of the cabinet, companero directors of autonomous entities: We would like to discuss a concern expressed by the coordinator of the government junta of national reconstruction, Commander Daniel Ortega. We understand that in order to carry out a colegislative task and for parliamentarians to effectively fulfill the mission entrusted to them by the people and the revolutionary organizations, three factors must essentially be combined: 1) bonds with the people which are the source of power of our country [applause]; 2) bonds with the organizations representing popular sectors, that is, the workers, political groups and those who also try to interpret the concern of those social sectors whom they represent; and 3) systematic bonds with the state institutions. These are three factors that must be closely integrated in order to carry out effective and realistic work.

We would like to recommend and call attention to the importance we should give to the State Council. In this regard, we hope that in the future, this close interrelationship will exist, that the needs of the state institutions will be based on the true knowledge of the problems and that at the same time there will be great willingness to strengthen this colegislative work.

We must bear in mind the principle that laws were made to be applied. They can only be applied to the extent that they are known by the state institutions and the people and also to the extent that they are born from the needs of the people and of the revolutionary state. In this regard, we expect your participation, attention and great concern to always strengthen the State Council, the people's council which is one of the powers of this country. [applause]

Finally, companero representatives, to better fulfill the mandate of the organizations that you represent, you must understand that in the second legislative period we must make two types of efforts. If we want to achieve those qualitative jumps each of the organizations must definitely be thoroughly aware of the problems of the social sectors that are represented in those organizations, those problems must be understood, studied and converted into laws. The organization and leaders who do not maintain ties with the masses will lose those ties and they will then be unaware of the problems and they will then gradually become leaders that cannot represent the mass organizations. At the same time, the mass, political, social and union organizations must be concerned about having their representative to the State Council consult the masses, the workers. [applause]

We want to tell all of you that we are willing to work anywhere and to any extent that is necessary in order to fulfill the mandate of the people through their representatives and to strenghten, from the juridical viewpoint and through the State Council's functions, the peace that all Nicaraguans want. If it is necessary to march to defend the fatherland, all of us on the State Council promise to go wherever we might be sent to fight to the end to keep the Sandinist people's revolution alive, vibrant and vigorous and to feel proud to be sons of Sandino, bothers of Carlos Fonseca, members of the State Council, sons of Nicaragua! Free fatherland![crowd replies "or death!"]

SECTORS CONTINUE TO REACT TO STATE REORGANIZATION

COSEP Protest

PA060220 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Communique issued by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, on 5 May 1981]

[Text] COSEP reveals the following to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world:

1. That the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] party which controls the Government of National Reconstruction has once more amended the basic statute of the republic unilaterally and without consultation, thus arbitrarily changing for its own benefit and for the second time the composition of the State Council.

2. That on this occasion, the changes in the composition of the State Council represents not only the inclusion of organizations, most of which are followers of the FSLN, but also a decrease in the number of COSEP representatives from six to five members, thus eliminating the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations and replacing it with an organization of professionals and technicians who sympathize with the government.

3. That these kinds of unilateral and whimsical changes of the basic statute and the government program forced COSEP to withdraw from the State Council on 12 November 1980 in order to urge the government junta and the FSLN party to reflect on the meaning and the negative consequences that the deviations of the revolutionary process for the advantage of its own party interests would have for Nicaragua, forgetting the commitments made and in open opposition to most people in the country.

4. That what happened has the additional burden of mocking the Nicaraguan people, because these unilateral changes occur precisely at a time when an alleged national dialogue is being attempted in order to solve the serious problems that our country is experiencing--a dialogue in which the composition of the State Council should have been discussed as a logical point in the agenda.

5. That since the FSLN party--because of the Marxist-Leninist nature of most of its members--insists on misinterpreting the country's unity by trying to get all the national forces to gather around them and accept their slogans including that which says: National Directorate, give us your orders; and persists in interpreting the guidelines of the government program as it pleases. COSEP reiterates its decision to remain out of the State Council as long as the FSLN party violations to the prgram of the National Reconstruction Government and the basic statute continue.

6. COSEP vigorously protests these arbitrary actions and warns all the Nicaraguans that these situations confirm the totalitarian vocation of the FSLN.

Therefore, COSEP reiterates that only with the full participation of all the country's sectors can we solve the political and economic problems which darken the future of our long-suffering Nicaragua.

COSEP, Nicaraguan Development Institute, Enrique Dreyfus.
Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce, Reynaldo Hernandez Rueda, president.
Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Ismael Reyes, president.
Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Benjamin Lanzas, president.
Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, Ramiro Gurdian, president.
Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, Gilberto Cuadra, president.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA051252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 May 81

[Commentary: "The State Council, the People's Council, Is Now Qualitatively and Quantitatively Superior"]

[Text] Today, National Dignity Day, the State Council renews its ordinary sessions, thus beginning the second period of the colegislative body of the revolutionary government and authentic expression of the revolution's pluralism which gives representation to all classes and organizations that make up Nicaraguan society.

This complete representation of the people in the State Council shows the truly democratic character of the Sandinist revolution which, for the first time in our history, has enabled all Nicaraguans to participate in the legislative decisions of the state on behalf of the interests of the historically exploited majority and of the national reconstruction.

That is why, within the dialectical process of development of our revolution, the State Council has been experiencing necessary changes so it can respond to the specific needs of the revolutionary state and our people. Therefore, upon beginning this second period of sessions, the people's council appears with qualitatively and quantitatively new features that strengthen and enrich its representativity and structure of democratic and national unity. In this way, it will have greater legislative strength. The inclusion of four new members in this democratic and popular forum, increasing from 47 to 51 the number of representatives, and the redistribution in the representation of some organizations make the State Council an institution that includes the great majority of the social, economic and political forces in our country. [passage omitted due to break in transmission]

COSEP LEADER STRESSES UNITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

PA020025 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) does not represent anything, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said at the last meeting with the political parties and democratic labor unions.

According to Arce, COSEP alone does not stand for anything and therefore could not be taken into account. He added that some businessmen are truly working and that, those should be the ones consulted.

Jose Castillo Osejo, secretary of information of the Democratic Conservative Party, said during a radio interview that Commander Arce had implied at the recent open dialogue that thre is no room for COSEP since it does not represent any force.

It was also mentioned in the program that although Arce said that the FSLN has been holding talks with church representatives, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo has told newsmen that he has not received any invitation from the FSLN in connection with this, and Rev Bismarck Carballo, the curia's spokesman, has said the same.

Therefore, the political spokesmen added, it is presumed that the small group of Marxist priests is the church group with which the FSLN has been holding talks.

It is common knowledge that in the past the FSLN has held talks with COSEP. These talks did not have positive results, and the businessmen affirmed that the FSLN had not kept its promises.

The FSLN's last meeting with the church, or rather with the bishop, took place about 4 months ago. The details of those talks, published in part by this paper, have not been totally disclosed.

Only through unity can the national crisis be resolved at all levels, COSEP President Ismael Reyes said on 27 April 1981. It cannot be done any other way, he added.

He also said that the topic discussed at a meeting held on 26 April was the FSLN's recent meeting with the democratic political groups and unions and that the conclusion reached regarding this matter made it clear that unity is the vital thing.

Further, Reyes stressed that this unity has to be maintained because it is the only way to understand problems as a whole, not in part, because partial observations could lead us to make mistakes.

According to Reyes, the FSLN has not invited COSEP to the talks, but that COSEP members have been meeting with the independent political groups and democratic unions because the COSEP has been working jointly with those organizations in the State Council and up to this point.

Regarding Commander Arce's statement that COSEP neither represents anything nor stands for any force, Reyes said that there had been no comments on this. If Commander Arce said that as a personal opinion, it is unimportant, but if the statement is that of a ruler, they would be concerned because it would be unrealistic.

I understand, Reyes added, that a ruler must act in accordance with his post.

When asked about the future of the talks, Reyes answered:

It seems to us that what the FSLN has sought is not a true dialogue, but a vote of solidarity and support against intervention in Nicaragua, whatever its source. To put it differently, what they want is the unconditional submission of the political parties.

It seems to us, he went on, that both the internal and external aspects of all these problems must be resolved. This is why we have insisted on unity because that is the only way to understand our problems in their entirety, not partially, because that might lead to mistakes.

The national and international aspects, Reyes stressed, are closely related since domestic developments can often elicit international reactions.

NEW ROUND OF FSLN TALKS WITH OPPOSITION BEGINS

PA060353 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Representatives of the Nicaraguan political groups started a meeting with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] at 1500 this afternoon. This meeting to discuss the country's political, social and economic situation and to try to find just solutions for them is being held behind closed doors. These talks are aimed at laying the groundwork for a national dialogue.

Commanders Bayardo Arce and Carlos Nunez attended on behalf of the FSLN. The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was represented by Alvaro Jerez, Cesar Aviles and Anibal Arana. The Constitutionalist Liberal Party was represented by Sergio Montenegro and Mario Ollero Reina. Mario Alfaro Alvarado, Carlos Rappaccioli and Guillermo Cohen represented the Social Democratic Party. Jose Castillo Tejos attended on behalf of the Democratic Conservative Party. The Social Christian Party sent Adan Fletes and Jose Davila. Many newsmen of the various media are following the events at the Ricardo Morales Aviles House.

JUNTA'S ORTEGA GOES TO MEXICO FOR TALKS ON AID

PA052245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Managua, 5 May (AFP)--Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, left today for Mexico on an official 3-day visit.

Ortega is accompanied by a large retinue which includes several state ministers and presidents of the principal financial institutions of the Nicaraguan Government.

Sources close to the Sandinist government have noted that the purpose of Commander Ortega's trip is to request that Mexico intercede to obtain a sustained flow of financial assistance from the Third World countries to Nicaragua.

The same sources indicated that this is the logical recourse left to the revolutionary government in view of the situation, apparently stable, as result of the U.S. cutoff of financial assistance.

Thus far, the Sandinist government has received important food donations from socialist countries, which have compensated in part for the U.S. cutoff, although no solid line of financial assistance has been established.

The Nicaraguan exchange reserves have dwindled to zero and the country is using up dollars at the same rate that they enter, according to a recent remark made by Commander Ortega himself.

Meanwhile, the country has contracted new loan commitments while the country's foreign debt is growing rapidly.

According to official explanations, a large part of the debt problem is caused by the service payment of the debt of $1.6 billion left by the Somozist dictatorship. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's government has always demonstrated open solidarity toward the Sandinist revolutionary government.

Nicaragua depends on oil from Mexico and Venezuela, which jointly supply the 6 million barrels annually of crude required by the country for its energy needs.

In view of this, it is believed that the attitude of Mexico and Venezuela are decisive for the Nicaraguan Government, which would have serious difficulties in getting oil from the socialist world.

VENEZUELANS, BELGIANS DONATE FUNDS, EQUIPMENT

Venezuelan Teachers

PA051731 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Some 4,000 Venezuelan professors will donate the equivalent of 1 day's salary. In August, 26 Venezuelans will come here to give classes. Definitely, as long as international solidarity continues to be shown toward the revolutionary process, there will be no human power capable of detaining us.

The Association of Professors of the Central University of Venezuela will donate the equivalent of 1 day's wages to help in the reconstruction of education in Nicaragua. This will total approximately $100,000.

Companero Rosalio Montero, the association's envoy, told us about this aid and about the other activities planned to be carried out jointly with the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, the Education Ministry and the Labor Ministry, here is Montero:

[Begin recording] First of all, a warm greeting from the teachers of Venezuela, particularly the Association of Professors of the Central University of Venezuela. At this moment, I am in the land of Sandino for the fifth time, this time to deliver a donation of audio-visual equipment for educational and consciousness-raising efforts.

This donation is especially for ANDEN, which will direct its use. It consists of 10-mm movie projectors and slide projectors. There is also some equipment to be used in conjunction with the National Union of Government Employees of the Labor Ministry and the Education Ministry and by the Sandinist Workers Federation.

This is the first donation because we are staging a campaign at the university to collect 1 day's wages from the professors which we believe will be approximately $100,000. This money will be donated for the process of reconstruction of education. [end recording]

Belgian Solidarity Group

PA051737 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] A donation of 33,000 cordobas was received yesterday afternoon by the Augusto C. Sandino Foundation from the Socialist Solidarity of Belgium as an effective means of responding to the suspension of wheat by Yankee imperialism.

Socialist Solidarity of Belgium gave the money to the Augusto Cesar Sandino Foundation, the vanguard of the "Bread With Dignity for Nicaragua" campaign, which is part of a crusade that the organization initiated on 1 May in Belgium. The campaign consists of selling bread, posters and other articles to collect funds for Nicaragua.

At present, the Augusto C. Sandino Foundation has collected a little over $200,000 in the "Bread for Nicaragua" campaign from fraternal peoples and governments which respond in solidarity to the Nicaraguan people's call for help in the face of the economic aggression of the Reagan administration.

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISIT COUNTRY

Soviets Visit Isle of Youth

FL302358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Yevgeniy Fedorov, hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and a delegation he heads have arrived on the Isle of Youth to tour urban, industrial and educational areas of that territory. Accompanied by Antonio Nunez Jimenez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister of culture. The delegation visited the revolution's museum, the former Modelo Prison and the House of Friendship with Peoples in Nueva Gerona.

Vietnam Signs Accord

FL291924 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The first intergovernmental agreement between the labor organizations of Vietnam and Cuba has been signed at the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. The agreement is for a period of 5 years. Joaquin Benavides, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and Dao Thien Thi, minister of Labor [as heard] of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed the cooperation agreement.

The agreement establishes the development of direct cooperation in areas such as work organization, labor legislation, resources and other matters of interest. Mutual exchange of delegations and publications is among the agreements objectives. The agreement was drafted in keeping with the interest of the two sides and in accordance with the fundamental guidelines of the overall program for the future expansion and development of cooperation.

Romanian Official Arrives

FL291549 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has arrived in Cuba. The deputy minister and the delegation accompanying him will hold talks with their counterparts in the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry prior to the signing of the protocol of the foreign trade joint meeting.

Cuba's Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente, the Romanian ambassador and other Cuban and Romanian officials welcomed the visitors at Jose Marti International Airport.

Angolan Talks; Romanian Pact

FL011152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The fourth session of the Joint Cuba-Angola Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has begun in this capital. The committee is chaired by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for EConomic Cooperation, and by Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and Angolan minister of planning and trade.

Cooperation between Cuba and Angola covers several sectors in education, construction, public health, industry, communications and transportation, and, in particular, the sending to that brother country of Cuban specialists and technicians.

Meanwhile, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban minister of foreign trade, has received Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation of Romania, who is in Cuba at the head of a governmental trade delegation. The development of bilateral trade during the present year and the prospects for the remainder of the 5-year period were examined at the meeting.

A 5-year trade agreement and the protocol of the joint Cuban-Romanian committee that met from 28 to 30 April in Havana were signed yesterday at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Angolan Cooperation Protocol

FL060151 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of planning and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Angola, today signed the protocol of the fourth meeting of the Cuban-Angolan intergovernmental joint commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Rodriguez Meets Angolans

FL061051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The delegates who participated in the fourth meeting in Havana of the Cuban-Angolan intergovernmental joint commission have held fraternal talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Coucils of State and Ministers. The delegation that visited Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was headed by Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of planning of Angola.

Matters concerned with the recent meeting held in Havana and prospects for future trade and cooperation between Cuba and Angola were discussed during the talk.

Africans Visit Isle of Youth

FL051041 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] High-ranking officials from Angola, Uganda and Zimbabwe have toured the Ilse of Youth, south of Havana. They include Angolan Planning, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento, Ugandan Deputy Minister for Cooperatives and Marketing (Yonasani Boncabeza) and the general secretary of the Zimbabwe Workers Federation, (Alberto Mugabe).

They visited Angolan, Namibian and Ethiopian young people who are studying in the Isle of Youth's secondary schools. They also visited the former Modelo Penitentiary which is now a museum, different factories and a citrus fruits processing plant. Fidel Castro and his comrades were imprisoned in the so-called Modelo Penitentiary after being tried for the Moncada barracks attack on 26 July 1953.

Perez Meets Mozambican

FL291558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mario Machungo, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front--Frelimo--Standing Political Committee and minister of planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was received by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, vice president of the Coucil of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board. During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, topics of interest to the sides in the spheres of economic and planning relations were discussed.

Iraqi Minister Arrives

FL301901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] At this capital's air terminal, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has welcomed Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, minister of planning of the Republic of Iraq. The Iraqi minister, who is visiting our country in response to an official invitation of the Cuban Government, was also received by Manuel Garcia, vice president of the Central Planning Board.

During his stay in Cuba, the Iraqi leader will hold talks with his counterparts in the economic sphere and will visit centers of interest for that sector of the economy.

Alarcon Receives Ecuadorean

FL291541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and vice foreign minister, has received Francisco Huerta, president of Ecuador's Democratic Party. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, various topics of common interest dealing with the international situation and the development of relations between Ecuador and Cuba were examined.

Accompanying Francisco Huerta were Napoleon Medina, secretary general of the Democratic Party; Carlos Espinosa, organization secretary of the party; as well as Jorge Landivar and Luis Pallares. Present at the meeting for the Cuban side were Cuban Ambassador to Ecuador Fernando Flores Ibarra and Israel Hernandez, an official of the PCC Central Committee America Department.

Japanese Envoy on Trade

FL301403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1253 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Masao Tsukamoto, Japan's ambassador in our country, has declared that relations with Cuba are very good and that there are good prospects for broadening economic and cultural ties. The diplomatic representative made this exclusive statement to Radio Reloj during a reception he hosted to celebrate the emperor's 80th birthday. The reception was attended by Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Minister.

Tsukamoto noted that one of his main assignments is to increase trade relations with Cuba and sign new sports and cultural agreements. In his first interview with the Cuban press, Tsukamoto said he was very grateful for all the courtesies and facilities the government, especially Council of State President Fidel Castro, has extended to him.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS--The National Hungarian Journalists' Association and the Union of Cuban Jounalists--UPEC--have signed a cooperation agreement for 1981-85 in Havana. The document was signed by (Ferenc Fabian), an officer of the National Hungarian Journalists' Association, and by Ernesto Vera, secretary general of UPEC. Both sides agreed to disseminate socialist ideology and exchange materials on theoretical and practical aspects of communist journalism. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 May 81 FL]